THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

JUNE 1, 1832.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 7. Their Lordships met pursuant to adjournment. On the motion of Earl Grey, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Reform Bill. The consideration of the title and preamble was postponed. His Lordship stated, that when the first clause was discussed he should propose to alter it, so as not to name the number of boroughs to be disfranchised, until schedule A had been considered.—Lord Lyndhurst said the Noble Earl had proposed an alteration in the first clause; he should propose the postponement of the clause altogether, and if he succeeded in that, he should propose to postpone the consideration of the second clause. His object was to determine what number of places should be enfranchised, before they entered into the consideration of what places should be disfranchised. After all that had taken place, and looking to the feeling of the country on the subject, he was disposed to endeavour to render the Bill satisfactory: in fact, he and the Noble Lords with whom he acted, wished to approach the question in a temper of conciliation; but they considered that if the Bill were passed in its present state, it would destroy the right and authority of the Crown and the House of Lords. His proposition was founded upon this principle—their Lordships should first inquire to what number of places it was necessary to give members; having done so, they would then know how many it was necessary to disfranchise, for the purpose of supplying the enfranchised places with members.—The Lord Chancellor said it was impossible for any person who did not shut his eyes to what was going on around him, not to see that this motion was—he would not say devised by his Noble and Learned Friend—for the purpose of catching the votes of all who were against the Bill, for any essential reason, or who had objections

to particular parts; but if not devised for that purpose, such at least was its tendency. From whom, too, did this motion come?—from his Noble and Learned Friend, who had avowed his open hostility to the measure—who had declared it to be in violation of the Constitution—who had maintained that it would destroy the balance of power between the three estates, and who had opposed its second reading:—when he found that this proposition came from him, if they were to admit of the postponement of the question of disfranchisement to that of enfranchisement, he must confess that his hopes of carrying schedule A would be but very feeble.—The Earl of Harrowby supported the amendment. Under present circumstances it had become expedient, for the purpose of securing satisfaction in the country, without which it was impossible for any Government to exercise its functions, to follow up the principle of enfranchisement by a disfranchisement to a liberal extent; but if they began at once to disfranchise the decayed boroughs, before considering the enfranchising clause, how could they know where to stop?—Lord Bexley supported the amendment, and the Earl of Radnor opposed it.—The Duke of Wellington said they might amend the Bill as they pleased; but in his opinion, with all the alterations they might make in its details, it never would prove otherwise than a measure fraught with evil. He had opposed it conscientiously and fearlessly whilst there was any chance of success, but he would not oppose it factiously when the principle of the measure had been decided on. He, as an honest man, felt it to be his duty to make it, as far as in him lay, a measure fitting for the country, and fitting also for the support and preservation of the Government. He thought it right, therefore, to support the Noble and Learned Lord's motion; and he could tell their Lordships, notwithstanding what might be insinuated to the contrary, that it was not with any dirty view of getting rid of the Bill by a side-wind, or for the purpose of destroying its effect, that he supported that motion.—Lord Holland said he did not mean to insinuate that the Noble and Learned Lord who proposed, or the Noble Duke who supported the motion, intended to act directly contrary to their own recorded decision, or to defeat the principle of the Bill by a side-wind; but he would say this fearlessly, that the postponement of the disfranchisement clause was tantamount to a rejection of the principle of the Bill.—The Duke of Newcastle had no objection to the enfranchisement of large towns, but in all other respects he was opposed to the Bill.—Lord Ellenborough and the Earl of Winchelsea supported the amendment.—Lord Wharncliffe said the amendment would not defeat the principle of the Bill. It was not intended so to do; and he did not, and would not, concur in any proposition to mutilate or defeat it. If the amendment succeeded, he would vote for the whole of schedule A, and would not give his consent to any amendment that would reduce the amount of disfranchisement.—The Earl of Harewood said, though he supported the motion, he had no idea that the object was to get rid of schedule A, and if it were, he certainly would not join in any such object.—Earl Grey said, to the proposition made he gave his most decided opposition, and he hoped that Noble Lords would not deceive themselves by supposing that, if they acceded to the motion, it would be possible to carry the Bill successfully through. The Noble Earl proceeded to make some remarks upon the principles of the Bill, in the course of which he said, that to the principle of the £10 qualification he felt himself irrevocably pledged, and he could admit of no alteration in that, other than such as might secure it from abuse. He would resist, with the most fixed determination, any proposition which, under the pretence of regulation, would have the effect of raising the qualification. The Noble Earl thus concluded—"Should the amendment proposed by the Noble Baron be carried, it will be necessary for me to consider what course I shall take. More I will not say, than what on a former occasion was stated by the Noble Earl on the other side, and it was not denied by any other person, that This Bill had found support in public opinion."—The Earl of Carnarvon said it had been insinuated that the amendment was a trick to get rid of the disfranchising clause; if he thought so, he would not vote for it. In his opinion, if there was any trick going on it was with the other party, in endeavouring to find some mode of slipping out, and of throwing on the opponents of the Bill the result of the conduct of the introducers of the measure, which whether it was characterised by obstinacy or timidity he would not take upon himself to say. The great question now before their Lordships was the degree of Reform that ought to be granted. If the plan of the Ministers were to be adopted, it would be a plan characterised by revolution.—Earl Manvers and Lord Clifford opposed the amendment.—The Committee divided. The numbers were—

For the amendment	151
For the original motion.....	116
Majority against Ministers	35

Earl Grey said, that after the vote to which the House had just come, he felt it to be his duty to propose that the further consideration of the Bill in Committee be postponed until Thursday (the 10th).—Lord Ellenborough stated it to be the intention

of the friends with whom he acted to propose a considerable disfranchisement, and to establish, in addition to the £10 qualification, the old scot-and-lot right of voting.—Earl Grey congratulated the Noble Baron on this and other odd changes in his opinion on the subject.—The Committee was postponed, and the House adjourned.

May 9. Earl Grey rose to present several petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform. Having done so, he addressed the House.

"My Lords, after what passed in this House on Monday night, and the result of that debate, your Lordships will probably be prepared for the information which it is now my duty to give. The result of that decision certainly was such as to reduce me to the alternative, either, in conjunction with my colleagues, of at once withdrawing ourselves from his Majesty's service, or of tendering to his Majesty our advice, which then appeared justified by the necessity of the case, to take such means as might insure the success of the Reform Bill now before your Lordships, or in the event of that advice being refused, to tender humbly and respectfully our resignations. My Lords, the latter alternative we, after much consideration, adopted. We offered that advice to his Majesty which we thought our duty in the circumstances of the times required, and the alternative submitted to his Majesty has been accepted by him, and he has graciously accepted our resignations—at the same time honouring us with the fullest expression of the approbation of our services during the time we have been in his Majesty's Councils, and during which we certainly have received from his Majesty a confidence and support, for which I must be thankful during the years I have yet to live. My Lords, under these circumstances then, we now, having given in our resignations, and those resignations having been accepted, only hold our offices till our successors can be appointed; and, therefore, my Lords, I think your Lordships will see the propriety of our not proceeding with any public business, on which anything like a difference of opinion or contest could arise, until a new Administration shall have been formed. I shall, therefore, not propose to-morrow to proceed with the Committee on the Reform Bill.

Lord Brougham, having presented a petition in favour of Reform from Birmingham signed by 200,000 persons, said—

"I stand in the same situation as my Noble Friend, having with him humbly tendered my resignation to his Majesty in consequence of the advice, which with my Noble Friend I had humbly tendered to the King, not having been accepted by his Majesty. My Lords, with my Noble Friend, to the latest hour of my existence, I shall never cease to entertain the deepest heartfelt sense of the gracious kindness and confidence which my Noble Friend and his colleagues have received from the King during the period I have had the honour to be a Member of his Majesty's Council."

After a few words from Lord Suffolk, the Earl of Carnarvon expressed his gratitude for the constitutional manner in which his Majesty had treated the "atrocious" advice and measures of the noble Earl and his colleagues.—Earl Grey condemned this language as most unparliamentary and unbecoming; but expressed his conviction that his character would not suffer in the House, nor with the country, by such aspersions. That advice which had been denounced as "atrocious" he had delayed till the last moment; he was prepared to defend it; and it had become absolutely necessary, unless he would consent to be the shadow of a Minister, and to see the Bill mutilated. "I certainly cannot," said the noble Earl, "proceed with the Bill under the circumstances I have stated. I trust that out of all these unhappy differences of opinion that exist, a measure of Reform, a great, extensive, effectual, and beneficial plan of Reform—for if it is not great, extensive, and effectual, it cannot be beneficial—will be produced, and will restore the confidence of the public in the Institutions of the State. I trust, I say, that out of these unhappy differences now prevailing a measure will arise that will give satisfaction. If it fall short of what I think is right and necessary, yet if it has that effect, it will give me sincere pleasure and satisfaction; but I could not attempt, under the circumstances in which I was placed, to carry a measure, subject to daily defeats and alterations that would be forced on me by a majority of the House differing with me so widely in opinion."—Earl Carnarvon moved "that the House go into Committee on the Reform Bill on Monday next," which was agreed to without a division.—The House then adjourned.

May 14. The Earl of Carnarvon moved the postponement of the Committee on the Reform Bill, as the details of the New Administration were not yet arranged. The motion was agreed to.

May 15. Earl Grey moved the adjournment of the House until Thursday. He did so because he had received a communication from his Majesty.—Lord Kenyon asked, were the House and the country to understand that the result of the communication was the reinstatement of the Noble Earl and his colleagues in the places they had lately held?—Earl Grey was sure the House would see that it would not be discreet in him to explain farther. He had stated all he had a right to state under the circumstances — namely, that he had received a communication from his Majesty.

May 17. The Duke of Wellington, after presenting a petition from Cambridge against the Reform Bill, described the late Ministerial negotiations, as far as he was concerned. He said, that in consequence of what had occurred in that House on Monday se'nnight, his Majesty's Ministers had been pleased to tender such advice to their Royal Master,

which the Sovereign refusing to comply with, had caused them to resign office. His Majesty thus deserted, sent for a noble and learned friend of his, for his advice under the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed; and that noble friend was commissioned to honour him with the King's command to assist in forming another Cabinet, so as to prevent the destruction of the House of Lords by a large creation of Peers. Under these circumstances, he waited upon his Majesty and gave him the best advice in his power; not with any view to his own appointment to office, but to recommend others to his Majesty who, he thought, would be fully qualified to carry on the Administration of the country. And in doing this, he did no more than he should always do, by giving all the assistance in his power to his Sovereign, whether he was in office or out of office. In or out of place, he had always given the best advice he was capable of giving. Some of his best and oldest friends thought that he ought to have been excluded from office by the strong language he had formerly held against Reform, and they felt that they themselves must be so, from taking a prominent part in the Government at this juncture. Owing to that feeling, in conjunction with what had occurred in the other House of Parliament on Monday night, he found that it would be impracticable to form an Administration which would secure the confidence of the country and the prosperity of the nation. In consequence, he, on Tuesday, waited upon his Majesty, and communicated that fact, when the King was pleased to state that he should communicate with his former Ministers.—After a few observations to the same effect by Lord Lyndhurst—Earl Grey, at some length, proceeded to state his opinions and conduct with reference to this Bill, from the time when the Noble Lords opposite had left their master deserted. He had accepted office with the view of carrying the question; and, at all events, he could not be accused of giving up his opinions for the sake of office. He had always thought that a full and extensive measure of Reform was necessary, and would be most likely to set the country, as related to it, at rest, and it was with that view he had introduced the present Bill. He was not prepared to state at that moment the result of the communication he had had with his Majesty. All he should state was, that his continuance in office must depend on his ability to carry into full effect the Bill on their Lordships' table, unimpaired in all its principles, and in all its essential particulars.

May 18. The Archbishop of York entered into an explanation of the conduct he had pursued, and meant to pursue, in regard to the Bill. He was most friendly to its principles, and to its essential details; but he thought enfranchisement should lead, and disfranchisement follow. He admitted, however, that his residence in Yorkshire, where there were many unrepresented towns and few close boroughs, might have biassed his judgment on this point. He expressed his confidence in Earl Grey, as the only man who could carry the Bill, and earnestly hoped that the towns in schedules C and D would soon receive the boon which they so earnestly courted and so justly deserved.—Earl Grey said, the communications which were the result of the Duke of Wellington's having given up his commission to form a new Cabinet had ended in this:—In consequence of his Majesty's gracious desire to that effect, and in consequence of his perceiving those grounds of confident expectation of ability to enable him to redeem his pledge of yesterday, not to continue in office unless possessing an authority which might afford security for passing the Reform Bill unimpaired in principle and in all its essential details—in consequence of now finding himself able to state that he had a confident expectation of being able to pass the measure, and having received his Majesty's gracious commands expressed to that effect, he had now to announce that Ministers were to continue in office.—A long discussion followed, in which the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Brougham, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Radnor, and the Earl of Carnarvon took part.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 7. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

May 8. On the motion of Mr. Hume, a return of the number of clergymen of the Church of England who hold more than one living; the gross value of their incomes, at an average for three years, and also the amount of stipends paid to the curate, was ordered.

May 9. Lord Althorp having made a similar statement to that given by Lord Grey in the House of Lords, Lord Ebrington rose. He felt deep regret at having heard this statement, and thought it his duty, although he wished that duty had been placed in abler hands, to give notice, that he should to-morrow move a respectful address to his Majesty upon the present state of the affairs of the country, and he should follow that up by moving that the House be called over.

Mr. G. Langton was sure that the communication which had been made would spread terror and alarm through the whole country.—Lord Althorp wished the motion to be postponed, in order that no impediments might be thrown in the way of the formation of a new Ministry; but several

Members protested against this delay.—Mr. James asked what was the nature of the advice, the rejection of which had led to resignation?—Lord Althorp said he was not prepared to make any farther communication.—Mr. Labouchere, in urging Lord Ebrington to persevere in his motion, expressed a hope that the friends of Reform would not now act as "cravens," but do their duty.—Mr. Baring would not anticipate the debate of to-morrow, but he would venture to hope, that whilst the House justified its own opinions, it would respect that of other Committees of the legislature, and that whilst they did not behave like "cravens," neither would they behave like bullies. He rose, however, principally to suggest to the Noble Lord, whether it was not fit that he should follow the course customary upon such occasions, and state to the House what that advice was, the rejection of which by his Majesty had occasioned the breaking up of the Administration.—Colonel Davies declared that the Ministers had required a *carte blanche* to create a hundred Peers if necessary; if such advice had been given, the King had acted well in rejecting it.—Sir R. Peel submitted that the House ought to know the causes which led to the dissolution of the Ministry, and his Majesty's leave ought to be obtained to make a communication on the subject.—Lord Althorp said he had no farther communication to make; the Ministers had tendered advice which was not received, and thereupon they resigned.—Lord Ebrington afterwards stated, that he should persevere in his motion, especially after the rumours of the last few days of strange changes of opinion in particular quarters.—The call of the House was ordered; all the orders of the day were postponed, and the House adjourned.

May 10. Lord Ebrington having spoken at much length upon the subject of the recent change, moved an Address to his Majesty, to the following effect:—

1. To express regret at the retirement of the Ministers, and to state that the House continued to repose unabated confidence in the authors of the Reform Bill.

2. That, in compliance with the recommendation of his Majesty's Speech, they had prepared a Bill to amend the representation of the people, but that it had experienced resistance in the other House, which had led to the resignation of Ministers, the authors of the Bill.

3. That the people were looking with intense anxiety for the passing of that Bill; so much so, that the adoption of any proceedings that would impair the efficiency of the Bill would create the most serious disappointment.

4. In consequence of such opinions, to implore his Majesty to call to his Councils such persons only as would carry into effect, unimpaired in all its essential provisions, that Bill for the Reform of the Representation which had recently passed the House of Commons.

Mr. Strutt seconded the motion.—Mr. Baring said, he should oppose the Address; the more especially as he was unacquainted with the cause of the resignation of Ministers, on which point he thought the House ought to receive some information.—Lord Althorp, although he regretted that the motion was brought forward at all, considered it his duty to vote for it.—Mr. Hume, Mr. Macauley, Lord Morpeth, Mr. G. Robinson, and Mr. O'Connell, supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir Robert Peel, Sir C. Wetherell, and Mr. Hunt.—The House divided.—For Lord Ebrington's Motion, 288; against it, 208; majority, EIGHTY.

May 11. On the presentation of a petition from Manchester, by Mr. J. Wood, Sir F. Burdett said he had just been at a crowded meeting of his constituents, and the feeling of that meeting was one of undisguised regret at the resignation of Ministers. He wished, however, that all exciting language might be abstained from at such a moment. The change in the government would be most disastrous, for the confidence of the country in Lord Grey had risen to an unprecedented extent. He trusted that his Majesty would recover from his surprise, and cast away the leprous distilment which had been poured into his ear. He could not understand how any persons could be mad enough to take office and deny Reform.

On the third reading of the Anatomy Bill, Mr. Robinson moved an Amendment, that it be read that day six months. For the third reading, 42—For the amendment 4—Majority 38. On the question that the Bill do pass, an amendment was proposed;—Ayes, 5.—For passing the Bill, 43.—The Bill was passed.

May 14. Lord Ebrington took the opportunity of inquiring if there were any truth in the report that the Duke of Wellington had been appointed Minister. His Lordship commented very severely on the supposed fact. If the Duke had been induced to accept office with the intention of passing the Reform Bill, after solemnly protesting against it, such conduct would be most mischievous in effect—it would be the greatest example of public immorality he ever witnessed.—Sir H. Hardinge contended, that from the well-known character of the Duke of Wellington, it was impossible to conceive that he would be guilty of any political immorality.—Mr. Baring also bore testimony to the high character of the Duke, and felt convinced that he would never take

office upon the condition of carrying measures which he thought hurtful to the Constitution. Change of opinion did not necessarily lead to political immorality, though so great a change as that contemplated in the report was calculated to shake all confidence in public men.—A long and desultory discussion followed: Sir G. Murray, Sir R. Peel, Sir E. Sugden, and other Members urged the House to have patience; whilst Lord Ebrington, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Macauley, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Hume, and others, contended that the House ought at once to declare that it could have no confidence in men who had recorded by public protest their conviction that the Reform Bill was prejudicial to the country.

May 15. A number of petitions praying for Reform having been presented, Mr. Baring rose, and suggested the expediency of not discussing the subject. He had to inform the House that the negociations for a new Ministry had terminated, and that they would not be resumed. He had only, therefore, to hope, that the measure adopted by the late Administration, now they had resumed power, would be such as would tend to perpetuate the happiness and prosperity to the country.—Lord Althorp, who entered the House during the time Mr. Baring was speaking, said that he intended to take the earliest opportunity of informing the House that Earl Grey had this day received a communication from his Majesty, and in consequence to move that the House should adjourn until Thursday.

May 17. Lord Althorp, being called upon by Mr. Paget, rose and said, that having stated on a former evening that a communication from his Majesty had been received by Lord Grey, he now rose to say, that the arrangements were in a train to be completed, and he had no doubt they would be found to be satisfactory to the country. The House might be assured that Earl Grey and his colleagues would not feel justified in re-accepting office unless they had every possible assurance of carrying the Reform Bill in all its essential and main principles. —Lord Ebrington congratulated the House on what they had just heard, and expressed an anxious hope that no time would be lost in bringing the arrangements to a final termination, because, although a comparative calm had succeeded to the frightful state of alarm into which it had been thrown, the country would not be satisfied until positive assurance had been received of the completion of arrangements, and the consequent absolute certainty of the passing of the great measure of Reform.

May 18. Lord Althorp having explained that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to retain their places, Sir Robert Peel entered into an explanation somewhat similar to that of the Duke of Wellington. On Wednesday se'nnight he was called on by Lord Lyndhurst, to know if he were willing to enter into his Majesty's service. Lord Lyndhurst explained the embarrassed situation of the King, from the resignation of Ministers consequent on his refusal to create Peers; that he had communicated with the Duke of Wellington, who would not take office himself, but would, if necessary, support Sir Robert Peel if he would accept of the Premiership. The clear understanding was, that if he did so, he must support an extensive plan of Reform. His reply to Lord Lyndhurst, given on the impulse of the moment, was, that it was utterly impossible for him to take office on such a condition. He had been decidedly opposed to the present and every extensive plan of Reform, and he could not come into the Ministry when an extensive plan was to be carried.—A discussion took place, in which Lord Althorp, Mr. Baring, Sir Richard Vyvyan, Mr. J. E. Gordon, Mr. Hume, and Lord Stormont took part.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

A Bill has passed the Assembly and Council of Lower Canada, imposing a tax of 5s. currency on every passenger or emigrant that shall arrive at the Port of Quebec or Montreal after the 15th April, 1832, from any part of the United Kingdom, if such passenger or emigrant shall have embarked under the sanction of his Majesty's Government; but should the passenger or emigrant have embarked without such sanction, the tax is to be 10s. currency for each individual so arriving at Quebec or Montreal. The duty thus levied is "for the purpose of creating a fund for defraying the expense of medical care and attendance for sick emigrants, and of enabling persons of that description to proceed to the places of their destination."

SWAN RIVER.

The last accounts from Swan River were cheering. The crops were said to look well; the country over the mountains was located; the soil was good; there was but little wood met with; vegetables were in great abundance, growing to a very large size; the charter had arrived and Captain Stirling was proclaimed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia on the 7th of October. A weekly paper, called the Western Australian, has been published at Freemantle. It is of a very small size; but this is accounted for in the fourth number, in which it is stated, that "in the printing and

compositor's department we have but one person to act, there being no other in the colony, and thus the whole weight of those departments falls upon one young man, who is obliged to work day and night to get the paper out at all." The cholera morbus raged at the date of the last accounts, and six or seven persons had died of the disorder. At certain seasons it appears that this complaint has always been common in the colony.

WEST INDIES.

The Jamaica House of Assembly was opened on the 5th of March, with an address from the Governor, in which he regrets the difficulty of providing the necessary supplies occasioned by the late disturbances. The reply of the House to this address is, as usual, a mere echo; but there are passages in it which evince how independent a tone the Legislature of Jamaica is inclined to assume in regard to the late insurrection, as well as the unsatisfactory feelings entertained by the planters with respect to the recent Orders in Council forwarded by Lord Goderich, and their unwillingness to comply with them.

[The Colonial Department is busily engaged in preparing a series of documents, and a succession of information, illustrative of the progress made by the colonies to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. Some of the documents will be—1. Copy of reports from the Bishop of Jamaica, and any other information in the possession of the Government, showing the means furnished by that colony for the religious instruction of the coloured and slave population, the number of churches, chapels, and other places of worship, and of the rectors, curates, and catechists, and schools therein.—2. As regards Barbadoes and other colonies.—3. Returns of the civil, ecclesiastical, and military establishments of Jamaica, the expenses of which are defrayed by any revenue raised in that island; the annual amount of such expenses, and of any other expenditure incurred, and which is defrayed by a revenue raised in the island; and of the annual ways and means for raising such revenue, during the last ten years.—4. The like returns regarding all the other West India islands.—5. Copies of the laws passed by the several Colonial Legislatures, "for the removal of the disabilities of the free persons of colour," during the last six years.—6. Of all laws passed by the several Colonial Legislatures "for the amelioration of the slave population" since 1822.—7. Returns of all "manumissions" granted in Jamaica, and in the other West India colonies, distinguishing the numbers in each year, and those which are "gratuitous," or "for which only a nominal consideration was paid," from those which are paid for.]

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA.

The Senate at Washington have agreed to the resolution proposed by Mr. Clay, on the 9th of January, for a modification of the tariff, by a majority of 23 to 18, and it was ordered that the committee on finance should report a bill accordingly. The following is a copy of the resolution referred to:—"Resolved, that the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and that they ought to be reduced."

BELGIUM.

The people of Brussels are exceedingly dissatisfied at the qualified recognition of Russia. The Ministry are not much more agreed than the people. The Chambers, in their address, call on Leopold—"If Holland should persist in opposing just arrangements—if it should continue acts of hostility,—then, Sire, at whatever cost it may be, we pray you to vindicate the national honour." The King entirely agrees with the Chamber; and perhaps their agreement may weigh with Holland. The Convention respecting the demolition of the fortresses, Menin, Ath, Mons, Philippeville, and Marienburg, has appeared. Preparations for their demolition are to commence immediately, and it will be completed by the 31st December 1833.

BRUNSWICK.

A conspiracy has been formed at Brunswick, the object of which was to restore the expelled Duke, and to replace the Government in the state in which it was before the Revolution of Sept. 1830. As the banished Duke has recovered none of his popularity during his absence, but is as much dreaded and detested as ever by his former subjects, the project could have had no chance of success.

CHINA.

Canton papers have contained the Governor of India's letter to the Governor of Canton, and his reply to Lord Bentinck; the former referring to the inimical and insulting character of the measures adopted by the Foo-yuen of Canton towards British subjects; the factory taken possession of; the portrait of the British Monarch treated with disrespect, at a time when no differences existed between the Chinese and British. He trusts this procedure is not sanctioned by his Excellency, and requests that the wrongs

may be immediately considered. His Excellency's answer states that the Factory, or Barbarian Hall, had been much enlarged, and buildings added and land taken, without authority from the Chinese Government; that all these encroachments were commanded to be destroyed by a secret order of the Emperor, which was done with as few excesses as possible. The whole of the misunderstanding is thrown upon the Hong merchants. No insult, it is alleged, was offered to the picture of the King of England. That, to sum up all, the British have traded to Canton for 100 years—that they have looked up with gratitude to the great Emperor, for his abundant liberality and profound benevolence in stooping down to bestow compassion on them—that all the people in authority imitate the Emperor's tenderness; but that it is necessary that the English merchants should be selected in future from intelligent classes. His Excellency then orders the English Captain to take advantage of the north wind, and fly with his reply.

FRANCE.

The "Moniteur" has published the convention between France and the United States, alluded to in the King's speech at the beginning of the session, for settling the claims of their respective subjects on each other for captures made during the late war, or under the authority of the anti-commercial decrees of Napoleon. France advances to the Government of the United States 25,000,000f. (or 1,000,000*l*.) in satisfaction of all these claims; and the United States reciprocate by an advance of 1,500,000f. (or about 60,000*l*.) When it is considered that many of those claims were created by captures made in 1806 and 1807, the perseverance of the United States' Government in its endeavours to obtain satisfaction for its subjects is above all praise. The convention stipulates for a commercial intercourse between the two countries, in which the duty on French wines is reduced by the Americans, in exchange for the reduction on American cotton wool by the French.

A Royal Ordinance has been issued appointing Count Montalivet Minister of the Interior, (but leaving the Presidency of the Council open, on the contingency of M. Perier's recovery,)* and M. Girod de l'Ain, lately President of the Chamber of Deputies, to the office of Minister of Public Instruction. M. Montalivet, in his new capacity as Minister of the Interior, has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the Departments, in which he avows his adhesion to the principles and policy of the preceding Government, and refers them entirely to the instructions which they received from it for the rule of their future conduct.

HOLLAND.

The Russian ratifications of the Treaty of the 15th of November with Belgium have been exchanged at the Foreign Office, Downing-street. It remains now to be seen what effect the unanimous decision of the Five Great Powers of Europe will have on the disposition of the Dutch King. The King of Belgium is now as legitimate a Sovereign as the King of Holland, having obtained the recognition of the same Powers who placed William on the throne.

POLAND.

The accounts from Warsaw are very melancholy; that city, formerly so full of activity, is now, as it were, desolate. Besides the Russians, who alone have money to spend, hardly any men except cripples are seen in the streets. Equipages are rarely met with, because the nobility, who, from the complete indigence of the lower classes, have to bear almost exclusively the whole weight of the taxes, confine themselves to what is indispensably necessary. In the country the misery and poverty are still greater.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel has published a long manifesto against the pretensions of Don Pedro. It concludes thus—"The clergy of the whole kingdom, the firm supporters of religion and the throne, renew the noble example they have at all times given. The nobility are in the ranks of the army, and the numerous and valiant troops hasten to arms. Every moment his Majesty receives proofs of their fidelity. Lastly, the whole nation rises like one man ready to defend itself; and as it took a solemn oath to me by its representatives in the Three Estates, I have to perform that which I took before the same Estates; and the promise of the Assembly made to the holy King Don Alphonso Henriques, on the plains of Ourique, will continue to be fulfilled, and to save these kingdoms from impiety and anarchy."

TURKEY.

The Sultan proceeds in his course of adopting European institutions and usages—having made Hussein Pacha a field-marshal, he has appointed a council of war to attend him, who are to try offences by court-martial, so that the commander-in-chief will no longer have the power of inflicting punishment by his own arbitrary will.

* Although the death of M. Cassimir Perier has since taken place, his successor has not yet been appointed.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Principles of Geology, being an Attempt to explain the former Changes of the Earth's Surface, by reference to Causes now in Operation. By Charles Lyell, Esq. F.R.S. &c. Vol. II.

The first volume of the Principles of Geology attracted, as it deserved, a considerable share of public attention. Professor Lyell's work is the nearest approach towards establishing geology as a science, of any thing we have met with. Yet many unproved positions are assumed as principles; and the Professor has occasionally betrayed a wildness of speculation which sets him in needless hostility to the cosmogony of Moses, without advancing his claims as a philosopher. It is true, we have, in our last number, stated our opinion, that the questions involved in the principles of geology no more bear upon the truth of Revelation than does the Newtonian theory of the planetary system. That is, it formed no part of the design of Revelation to instruct mankind in human science, or to check the faculties of the mind by discoveries which would render the exertion of those faculties unnecessary on subjects which are within the range of inquiry, and belong exclusively to reason and philosophy. Yet we confess that it would not tend to strengthen our belief of the truth of Revelation, if where it has spoken out, where it has made unequivocal statements involving its chronology, and some of the most important facts in its history, it was fairly contradicted and disproved by the inductions of philosophy. Geology, as a science, is even yet in a too chaotic state to be considered as affecting these questions in the slightest degree; and where writers have attempted to bring the two into collision, they have not well understood either the one or the other. We are persuaded, even if it were established by the most cogent evidence that there were pre-Adamite worlds, and that the epochs of each could be distinctly marked, and their chronology made as clear as that which traces its date from the Mosaic account, that the truth of the Pentateuch would remain unimpaired; that the question as to Divine Revelation would be untouched, and as safe as if no such discoveries had ever been made. But we think, if these discoveries can be reconciled with the Scriptural narrative of the Deluge, and the phenomena which preceded it, and which have in a succession of ages arisen from it, that something is gained in the form of corroborative testimony, and one great occasion for scepticism removed out of the way. Now Mr. Granville Penn, and the very learned and ingenious Author of "The Truth of Revelation Demonstrated," have laboured, and, as it appears to us, with more than probability in their favour, to show, that there has yet been no evidence adduced that the earth existed before the period stated by Moses, and that it is mere assumption, and contrary to many stubborn and conclusive facts, to assert, that the changes which the earth has certainly undergone were anterior to that period; that its different strata were formed at various times, and that each marks what geologists have denominated a geological cycle. We are extremely glad that the controversy between the sceptical philosophers on the one hand, and the advocates of Revelation on the other, is creating an interest on the subject which will be highly beneficial to the cause of science, and, as we are likewise convinced, to that of revealed truth. If we make Christians philosophers, and philosophers Christians, by free and fearless discussion, it will be the noblest triumph that reason ever gained over prejudice. We earnestly recommend that the work to which we have now referred, and of which we gave a critical notice in our last number, "The Truth of Revelation Demonstrated," may be read in connexion with the volumes of Professor Lyell, which form a judicious arrangement of valuable and interesting facts. The first, as our readers are probably aware, treats of the changes which have taken place in the inorganic world within the historical era; the second is devoted to an inquiry into those now in progress in the animate creation. Could we devote sufficient space, we would with pleasure give an analysis of this very amusing and instructive work. We are obliged, however, to content ourselves with the Author's developement of his general plan. The first treats of species, and the vicissitudes to which they are subject; and this leads him to inquire, among other topics, first, whether species have a real and permanent existence in nature, or whether they are capable of being indefinitely modified in the course of a long series of generations? Secondly, whether if species have a real existence, individuals composing them have been derived originally from many similar stocks, or each from one only, the descendants of which have spread themselves gradually from a particular point over the habitable lands and waters? Thirdly, how far the duration of each species of animal and plant is limited by its dependence on certain fluctuating and temporary conditions in the state of the animate and inanimate world? Fourthly, whether there be proofs of the successive extermination of species in the ordinary course of nature; and whether there be any reason for conjecturing, that new animals and plants are created from time to time to supply their place?

The second grand division of the subject commences with chapter twelve, and is an inquiry conducted through the six succeeding chapters, "into the effects produced by the powers of vitality on the state of the earth's surface, and on the material constituents of its crusts."

"By the effects produced on the surface," observes the Professor, "we mean those modifications in physical geography of which the existence of organic beings is the direct cause; as when the growth of certain plants covers the slope of a mountain with peat, or converts a swamp into dry land; or when vegetation prevents the soil, in certain localities, from being washed away by running water.

"By the agency of the power of vitality on the natural constituents of the earth's crust, we mean those permanent modifications in the composition and structure of new strata which result from the embedding therein of animal and vegetable remains."

This portion of the work will not fail greatly to interest those who are labouring to solve the why and the wherefore which are perpetually crossing the path of our curiosity; and if we have not yet obtained a perfect science, we have, by the exertions of the geologist, collected together the grand and elementary materials out of which it may ere long be constructed.

The Alhambra. By Geoffrey Crayon. 2 vols.

Nature and romance have alike their favourite haunts; and as on some spot nature lavishes all that beauty which made the prophet exclaim of Damascus, "It is too delightful!" so on the other, will be assembled those memories of war, love, and sorrow, that make "a divinely haunted place," and the natural loveliness yields in interest to the acquired. Nowhere are the associations more poetical or more picturesque than those which belong to the Moslem reign in Spain. Granada was an European Bagdad, with all the magnificence, "barbaric pearl and gold," which made the history of the eastern capital like that of some enchanted city, with all the deeper feeling, the more exalted creed, and the greater refinement of the later age of chivalry. The Alhambra is the poetry of architecture, both in its former state, when

"——— carven cedar doors
Flung inward over spangled floors,
Broad-based flights of marble stairs
Run up with golden balustrade,"

and now, when the ivy creeps around its lattices, and "the bat builds in its towers," to the memory of former splendour it adds lingering beauty and actual ruin. The fancy of most readers will take part with the present writer when he says:—"From earliest boyhood, when, on the banks of the Hudson, I first pored over the pages of an old Spanish story about the wars of Granada, that city has ever been a subject of my waking dreams, and often have I trod in fancy the romantic halls of the Alhambra." The greatest compliment we can pay Mr. Irving is to say that he deserved to tread them. He has entered the desolate and destroyed, but still lovely halls, with eyes turned towards the past, and full of that enthusiasm which alone can understand the melancholy and the beautiful. To our taste, these are two most delightful volumes. The sketches of Spanish scenery and peasants are full of life and animation; the descriptions of the Alhambra "painted in rich words;" and the ancient legends told in a style worthy of the days when the story-teller sat on an embroidered carpet, while the music of a falling fountain accompanied his recital. We suspect these legends owe as much to Mr. Irving as "The Arabian Nights" did to Mr. Galland: but if these fairy tales be "*plus Arabe qu'en Arabie*," we ought scarcely to complain if he who found the silk, has also wrought it into "graceful broiderie." This has been the mistake of all the late doers into English of Arabian fiction: they have only given us the raw material, and then boasted of their accuracy—as if accuracy in a fairy tale could ever be asked by any but an antiquary. Mr. Irving, on the contrary, narrates equally fancifully and playfully, with a vein of quiet humour admirably suited to this age of disbelief. We know no more exquisite specimens of their kind than the "Rose of the Alhambra" and "The Three Beautiful Princesses." If any of our readers can, we advise them to go and visit the Alhambra themselves; if not, let them give full reins to their imagination, read these pages, and fancy themselves at once in the Hall of Lions.

A Description of a singular Aboriginal Race inhabiting the Summit of the Neilgherry Hills, or the Blue Mountains of Coimbatoor, in the Southern Peninsula of India. By Captain Henry Harkness, of the Madras Army.

This is a well written narrative. The singular tribes, whose manners and habits it pourtrays, are specimens of human nature, but of a character deeply to excite our interest and astonishment. From whence they came, and how, in the situation they occupy, they can be so different from all around them, are questions which may well perplex the moral philosopher. Idolaters without idols, superstitious without temples, and devoted to ceremonies, of the origin, nature, and reason of which they are totally ignorant, exhibit them as a peculiar race. We refer exclusively to the Tudas who inhabit the Neilgherry Hills. These hills are said, and according to Mr. Harkness, "not improperly, to form the nucleus of the Eastern and Western Ghauts, lying between the parallels of 11 and 12 deg. north latitude, and 76 and 77 deg. east longitude; bounded by the Table Land of Mysore, the Carnatic, the provinces stretching towards the Western Sea, whence the distance is only about fifty miles; they partake of the monsoons of both coasts, a circumstance which gives them an equability of temperature which can but rarely be enjoyed in any other part of the globe. The scenery which they command is sublime and beautiful: but the greatest wonder which they present is their inhabitants. Mr. Harkness describes them as generally "above the common height, athletic, and well made; their bold bearing and open and expressive countenances lead immediately to the conclusion, that they must be of a different race to their neighbours of the same hue; and the question," he says, "naturally arises, who can they be? They never wear any covering to the head, whatever the weather may be, but allow the hair to grow to an equal length of about six or seven inches; parted from the centre, or crown, it forms into natural bushy circlets all round, and at a short distance more resembles some artificial decoration than the simple adornment of nature. The hair of the face also is allowed a similar freedom of growth, and in every instance, except from the effect of age, it is of jet black, and of the same degree of softness as that of the natives of the low country. A large, full, and sparkling eye, Roman nose, fine teeth, and pleasing contour; having occasionally the appearance of great gravity, but seemingly ever ready to fall into the expression of cheerfulness and good humour, are natural marks, prominently distinguishing them from all other natives of India.

"They usually wear small gold ear-rings, some of them a studded chain of silver round the neck, and rings of the same description on the hand.

"Their dress consists of a short under garment,

folded round the waist, and fastened by a girdle; and of an upper one, or mantle, which covers every part, except the head, legs, and occasionally the right arm. These are left bare, the folds of the mantle terminating with the left shoulder, over which the bordered end is allowed to hang loosely.

"When in a recumbent or sitting position, this mantle envelopes them entirely, and for the night as well as for the day, it is their only clothing. They wear no sandals, nor any kind of protection to the feet or legs; carry no weapon of defence, of the use of which indeed they seem to have no notion; but in the right hand a small rod, or wand, which they use, not so much to assist them in walking, as in the management of their herds, &c.

"The women are of a stature proportionate to that of the men, but of complexion generally some shades lighter, the consequence, perhaps, of less exposure to the weather. With a strongly feminine cast of the same expressive features as the men, most of them, and particularly the younger, have beautiful long black tresses, which flow in unrestrained luxuriance over the neck and shoulders.

"With a modest and retiring demeanour, they are perfectly free from the ungracious and menial-like timidity of the generality of the sex of the low country, and enter into conversation with a stranger with a confidence and self-possession becoming in the eyes of Europeans, and strongly characteristic of a system of manners and customs widely differing from those of their neighbours. They wear necklaces of twisted hair, or black thread, with silver clasps, and here and there a bead, and suspended to them bunches of cowry shells, which hang down from the back of the neck between the shoulders. On the arms, immediately above the elbow, they wear a pair of armlets of brass, those of the right arm being much larger than those of the left; silver bracelets are on the wrists; and on the fingers and thumbs of each hand, a number of rings of various descriptions. They also wear a zone round the waist, composed of a sort of chain-work, of either silver or a mixed metal resembling brass. Their upper garment, or mantle, resembles that of the men; but it is worn differently, and, reaching to the feet, envelopes the whole frame.

"This attire is by no means graceful; it gives them an unfeminine and mummy-like appearance; and neither they nor the men having any pretensions to cleanliness, this wrapper is, from that circumstance, often rendered still more unseemly.

"They are, however, a lively, laughter-loving race, and in the sudden transition and free expression of their sentiments, show a strength of feeling and correctness of thought little to be expected under such a garb.

"One of them, Nuskyobe, whose name had attracted my attention, came into my room one day, and seating herself on the edge of the carpet, was looking at her son, a fine boy of six or seven years of age, who, to the amusement of himself and several lookers on, was imitating the antics and grimace of the dancing girls of the low country. On turning towards them, I was amused to observe the expression of Nuskyobe's countenance, in which admiration and contempt were by turns pourtrayed; admiration at the liveliness and humour of her son, pity and contempt for that which he mimicked. I put several questions to her respecting her husband, all of which she evaded by laughing at the foolery of the boy, and endeavouring to draw my attention to it. The little creature, however, hearing me repeat the same question, cried out in the middle of his gambols, 'My father is dead!' Never have I seen so quick a transition from mirth to grief. The widow, in a flood of tears, the overflowing of that feeling which for a long time she had endeavoured to suppress; the boy motionless, his eyes fixed on her, apparently conscious of having done wrong, and afraid to move. At length the mother caught him in her arms, and with a passionate exclamation told us to look at her hair; that not two months since it reached to her waist, —now it barely touched her shoulders. I was not aware that it was the custom to cut off the hair on such occasions, and had not observed, from the close way in which she wore her wrapper, that hers in any way differed from that of the other women of the tribe. I had unwittingly given pain where I had no intention, and, as a forfeit, presented her with a comb and small looking-glass. The trifle, or perhaps the acknowledgment it conveyed, restored good-humour; and I afterwards witnessed many instances of the happy power of reflection; for the men were fully as much amused with looking at themselves as the women; and, from the curiosity they expressed, it was evident that till very lately the brook or streamlet had been the only mirror with which they were acquainted."

Descending from the habitation of the Tudas, Captain Harkness describes the inhabitants at the bases of the mountains and the adjacent plains. These, though differing from the Tudas, and from each other, possess scarcely any features of the Hindoo character. They are each, so to speak, a *sui generis*. There are the Erulars, divided into two classes, one called Urali; the other Curutalei; that is, the rulers and the common people; and their generic name implies that they are all barbarians. The Curumbars are another race, all of one class: they form a perfect contrast to the Tudas, and are notorious for their low art and cunning. Over all the tribes except the Tudas they possess a kind of Satanic influence, as they pretend to necromancy, magic, and the power of inflicting disease and death. The Tudas do not consider the Erulars as forming a part of the inhabitants of the hills, but they allow this designation to the Curumbars, whom they call Crubs, and from whom they receive certain services. The next are called Cohatars, because they kill and eat a great deal of beef. They occupy many of the elevated parts of the mountains. They are a strange race, have no distinction of cast, and differ as much from the other tribes of the mountains as they do from all other natives of India. They are not Hindus, but worship ideal gods of their own, which, however, they do not represent by any image. The most numerous, the most wealthy, and what must be considered the most civilized class of the inhabitants, are the Burghers. By this general term is understood the whole of the people, who, since a certain period, have migrated to these mountains. They divide themselves into no less than eight different classes, but are all Hindus of the Siva sect, and the dissimilitude among most of these classes is too

trifling to be worthy of remark. The Curumbars are tributary to the Tudas and the Burghers, and maintain an influence over them which is highly beneficial to themselves, though they are few in numbers, and in many respects inferior to both.

The Tudas are the extraordinary people, and lend the greatest interest to the present work. They open a wide field of speculation to the philosophical inquirer, whose motto is

"Homo sum, nihil humani à me
Alienum puto."

The Author concludes his sketches of these singular people by a vivid and most interesting description of a funeral which he witnessed of one of their chiefs. And we have no doubt that his anticipations will be realized; namely, that his narrative will be received by the British public with some portion of the interest which was powerfully created within his own mind while witnessing the actual occurrences he has so graphically described.

The Mythology of the Hindus, with Notices of various Mountain and Island Tribes inhabiting the two Peninsulas of India, and the neighbouring Islands. By Charles Coleman.

We have rarely perused a work more entitled to attention than the learned but highly interesting volume now under notice. Mr. Coleman has evidently collected, at vast labour, during many years, the knowledge of which the results are before us. They are given in as popular a form as the nature of the subject would admit: the style is easy and agreeable, and he has mingled with more abstruse matters so much of anecdote and illustrative remark, that his book is scarcely less amusing to the general than instructive to the more scientific reader.

The Hindu mythology is a vast, an almost boundless field of allegory, containing some of the finest and most diversified imagery of the poet's fancy, with truths as beautiful as those inculcated by the sacred doctrines of the Christian faith, and abominations as gross as any that ever stained the annals of idolatry and superstition. To understand this correctly, it need only be observed, that it is a polytheistic worship of millions of deities, based upon the holy doctrines of a true and only God. These doctrines still remain the creed of the Hindu sage; the superstructure has been the work of Brahminical priestcraft, wherewith the pre-eminence of the Brahmins has been built on the mental and moral degradation of their ignorant and deluded followers. In this, we imagine, they have not been singular; for such would appear to have been the causes of the extravagant worship introduced (whatever may have been their origin) by every mythology throughout the world.

The first deviations from the simplicity of worship of an unseen God were, no doubt, the adoration of the sun and heavenly bodies;—the most glorious types that could be imagined of his power and majesty. These types seem to have been subsequently personified, and to have given rise, in the shape of metamorphoses, incarnations or avatars, wives, and descendants, (to which may be appended occasional deified heroes,) to the numerous deities of the several mythologies, including the millions of those belonging to the Hindu Pantheon. To class those millions; to reduce them to limits that a consistent comprehension may be formed of them; and to trace them back to their original source, have been the leading objects of this work.

In the Hindu mythology, gross as it may be in the aggregate, there is much that is commendable, which is not to be found in other mythologies; —viz. the excellence of its original doctrines, as described in their Vedas or Scriptures. The purity of these, and the unity of worship which they inculcate, the following brief passages, taken from their pages, will show:—

"Let us adore the supremacy of that divine sun, the Godhead who illumines all, delights all, from whom all proceed, to whom all must return, whom we invoke to direct our understanding aright in our progress towards his holy seat."

Again:—

"On that effulgent light, which is Brāhm (God) himself, and is called the light of the radiant Sun, do I meditate, governed by the mysterious light that resides within me for the purpose of thought. I myself am an irradiated manifestation of the supreme Brāhm."

The Hindus have certainly a knowledge of the existence of a world before the deluge, as Vishnu, the preserving power of the Supreme Being, is made, in his first Avatar, to foretell it to, and cause to prepare for it, a pious King Satyavrata, (who is imagined to be Noah,) who was saved; and in the second and third Avatars, he is described as recovering the Vedas and other things which had been ingulfed in the waters. But here we imagine the chronological data of the Hindus to begin, as they do not appear to have a knowledge of the fall of man, or other events antecedent to the deluge, described in the Bible. Mr. Maurice has, however, affirmed the contrary, and that there is a whole Purana which treats of the fall of man: but it is well known, that many of the Puranas were interpolations in the original Hindu Scriptures. We are, therefore, more inclined to concur with Sir W. Jones, who is of opinion, that although the Hindus have an idea of a first man, or Menu, the son of Brahma, from whom they allege the Vedas were received, and who may be considered synonymous with Adam, the only true chronology which can be relied upon, commences, among them, with the first Avatar of Vishnu, or the universal deluge.

The Hindus have their Trimurti, or Trinity, but it has no affinity to the Trinity of the Christian faith. It comprises the three great attributes of the supreme Deity, (Brāhm)—Creation, Preservation, and Destruction, delegated to celestial agents, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, for the purposes of creating, preserving, and annihilating worlds. Of these operations the author has noticed three legends; one of which describes also the origin of the four great castes of the Hindus.

"As Vishnu (the preserving spirit of God) was sleeping on the serpent Ananta, or Eternity, on the face of the waters, after the annihilation of a former world, a lotus sprang from his navel, from which issued Brāhm, who produced the elements, formed the present world, and gave birth to the God Rudra, or Siva, the Destroyer. He then produced the human race: from hi head he

formed the Brahmans, or Priests; from his arms, the Khetries, or warriors; from his thighs, the Vaisyas, or merchants; and from his feet, the Sudras, or husbandmen."

Of the members of the Hindu Triad, Brahma is not now much regarded. His temples have been overturned, and the worship of him suppressed by the followers of Vishnu and Siva. The great Hindu sects, therefore, now consist of five; the Vishnaivas, or the worshippers of Vishnu; Saivas, those of Siva; the Saurias and Ganapatyas, the worshippers of Surya, (the Sun,) and Ganesha; and the Sactis, who worship Bhavani or Parvati, the Sacti, or wife of Siva. From these have sprung the hosts of deities with which the fruitful imaginations of the Hindus have so amply loaded their Pantheon.

The ten Avatars of Vishnu, the preserving power, comprise a large portion of the Hindu mythology. The first, second, and third clearly have reference to the Deluge; the fourth and fifth describe the punishment of two tyrannical and irreligious kings, (supposed by some to be identified with Nimrod and Bel,) who oppressed mankind; the sixth, seventh, and eighth would appear to represent deified heroes, in whom Vishnu is supposed to have become incarnate to overturn a race of giants, who opposed (in many instances successfully,) the Gods, and became the scourges of the human race. The ninth Avatar is that of Buddha, assumed to reclaim the Hindus from numerous abominations into which they had fallen, and to teach them more benevolent forms of worship than those which, through the means of animal sacrifices, they then practised. The tenth, or Kalki Avatar is yet to come. It is fabled that it will take place at the end of the Kali Yug, rather more, according to Hindu Chronology, than 2,000,000,000 years hence, (a period which must be considered astronomical) when Vishnu will appear on a white horse, furnished with wings, and splendidly adorned with jewels, waving over his head the sword of destruction, which is to annihilate the world.

The deities have been described in the order of their several families—Brahma, Daksha, Viswakarma, Nareda, Brigu, Suraswati, (the goddess of Learning, and the wife of Brahma,) &c. &c. Vishnu and his Avatars, Kama Deva, (the Hindu Cupid,) Juggarnath; the Monkey Deity, Hanuman; and the goddess Lakshmi, the sea-born Venus of the Hindus. Then follow Siva and Parvati, or Durga, in their various incarnations; their sons Kartikeya and Ganesha, (the leader of the celestial armies and the god of Wisdom); the sanguinary Goddess Kali; Indra, the King of the Heavens; Surya, the Sun; Yama, the Indian Pluto, and others of the minor deities. To these succeed descriptions of the mystic syllable O'm; the Vedas; some interesting ones of the Brahmans; the Poita, or sacred thread; Sectarial marks; Suttees; Infanticide; and the mystical objects of worship of Siva and his goddess Parvati; the much disputed sects of the Buddhas and Jainas follow, with accounts of the Shikhs, the Sauds, (the Quakers of Hindustan,) and other sects very little known.

The Second Part of the work comprises notices of the various mountain and island tribes, inhabiting the two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring Islands, some of which possess much interest. The Third Part contains farther descriptions of the minor deities, and of the utensils, forms, and terms used by the Hindus in worship and sacrifice, the festivals, &c. &c.

It is impossible within the space to which we are necessarily limited, to render justice to the extraordinary industry, skill, and talent displayed by Mr. Coleman. The brief outline we have given of his explanations of the more prominent features of the Hindu mythology may, perhaps, induce our readers to consult the work. They will scarcely find a page of the whole four hundred that does not contain some attraction. A number of well-executed lithographic prints, illustrative of the text, are given with the volume. Some of them exhibit fine specimens of skill in art; and all are highly interesting taken in connexion with the passages to which they refer.

Church History, through all Ages. By Thomas Timpson.

This work is intended as a book of the Church for Dissenters. The design of it professes to be to give a faithful account of the Church of God through all ages, from the first promise of the Saviour down to the present year of grace. It is compiled in a spirit of undisguised hostility to the established Church of England. In our view of the case, this is a mistaken spirit; and thus much is certain, that in describing the existing state of religion throughout the world, it has led the author to depart wholly from the proper business of history of any kind, and for calm and accurate representation of facts, to substitute the violent declamation of angry pamphleteers and speech-makers at public meetings. This is, to say the least of it, injudicious. The state of religion in the United States of America is that of which the Author is most enamoured. He looks upon the "excitements" and "revivals" as the very quintessence of spiritual Christianity. Mr. Jefferson, the philosophic statesman of that Republic, declared his conviction, that before another generation had passed away, every man in America who professed any belief in Revelation at all, would be an Unitarian. Sincerely do we pray that this may not be so; and so, we doubt not, does Mr. Timpson; for there is no appearance of the withering influence of that fatal blight in his book. But we confess we think that those unhappy alternations of apathy and enthusiasm to which he points so triumphantly, are much more likely to lead to the extinction than the spread of that calm devotion which peculiarly characterises the life and doctrines of Christ, and of those true believers who continue to constitute his Catholic Church on earth. We are friends to Dissenters—all of liberal minds are so—but their better objects are not likely to be forwarded by Mr. Thomas Simpson.

Biographical Sketches in Cornwall. By the Rev. R. Polwhele of Polwhele, Vicar of Newlyn, and an Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.

The Rural Rector; or a Sketch of Manners, Learning, and Religion in a Country Parish, tracing the March of Intellect from the Sunday to the Infant School.

Worn out types and execrable ink disfigure very decent paper, and form the *materiel* of the

six volumes which their Author has thus ventured to offer to the British public in the nineteenth century. Their appearance is repulsive in the extreme; few will read, and we are persuaded fewer still will purchase them. They are equally a scandal to the mechanical arts and literature of the country. Evans, in Long-lane, of ballad celebrity, is not inferior to them. The commonest modern tracts leave them far behind. We defy any but Reviewers and Ultra Tories to get through them. The Author was born too late for the age, which he labours to throw back at least a century. He is a kind of mummy, possessing the human form, but nothing of its expression and vitality. Age renders him garrulous; vanity makes him an egotist; and the prejudices of early life have converted him into a confirmed High Church bigot. He is indeed a literary curiosity, and if admitted a place into our libraries, ought to be embalmed as a dead thing of other times. His eloquent twaddle is very amusing; but his learning is useless, and his knowledge of men and things, the dreaming absurdities of the cloister. He is a Protestant monk, and the violent and somewhat antique defender of all the corruptions of a worn-out hierarchy. That he vituperates Methodism is less the ground of our objection to him, than his gratuitous attacks upon the progress of general education. His Prefaces are fair specimens of his opinions, and these introductions of himself supersede the performance of that duty on the part of his Reviewers; and if the Reader is desirous of any farther acquaintance with him as an Author, why, his works can be easily procured at the moderate price of 1*l.* 16*s.*

Klosterheim; or the Masque. By the English Opium-Eater.

A historical novel, for so, though compressed into a single duodecimo, we should incline to class "Klosterheim," from the pen of the English Opium-Eater, could scarcely fail of presenting powerful claims to the attention of all lovers of romantic fiction, and no one, we think, who engages in the perusal of this volume, will willingly lay it aside until he has fairly devoured the book. Not that there is any false or unnatural excitement, as might, perhaps, be suspected by those who know the Author only in his opium-haunted visons. Far from it; the story is an episode in the famous Thirty Years War, and Klosterheim is taken as the representative, in the main features of its political distractions, of a multitude of German cities. It was not on the roll of the free cities of the Empire, but in the nature of an appanage in the family of a certain Landgrave of X——. At the period of the story, the Landgraviate was in the occupancy of a Prince everywhere odious for the harshness of his government and the gloomy austerity of his character, with a somewhat suspicious title, and a strong bias to the Swedish interest. At a time when the religious and political attachments of Europe were brought into collisions so strange, that the foremost auxiliary of the Protestant interest in Germany was also the most distinguished Cardinal in the Church of Rome, it did not appear inconsistent with this strong leaning to the King of Sweden, that the Landgrave was privately known to be a bigoted Catholic, who practised the severest penances, and tyrant as he showed himself to others, grovelled himself, an abject devotee, at the foot of a haughty confessor. Rumours, too, of a dark and ominous tendency, arising no one knew whence, nor by whom encouraged, pointed injuriously to the past history of the Landgrave, and to some dreadful exposure which was affirmed to be hanging over his head. His predecessor, the late Landgrave, had been assassinated in a very mysterious manner upon a hunting party. The Landgraviate was pronounced by some of the most distinguished jurisprudents, a female, appanage; and a lady, then in obscurity, was alluded to as the agent of redress to others through that of her own heavy wrongs. These rumours were not the less acceptable to the people of Klosterheim, because they connected the impending punishment of the hated Landgrave with the restoration of the Imperial connexion. Conspiracies were moving in darkness both in the Council of the Burghers and of the University. The city, the University, and the numerous convents, were crowded to excess with refugees, who sought shelter in this sequestered nook from the storm of war and desolation that raved and whistled on every side around. Malcontents also, of every denomination, emissaries of all the numberless factions which then agitated Germany, great persons with special reasons for courting temporary seclusion, and preserving strict incognito; misers who fled with their hoards of gold and jewels to this city of refuge; desolate ladies from the surrounding provinces, in search of protection for themselves, or for the honour of their daughters; and prophets and enthusiasts of every description, whom the magnitude of the political events and their religious origin, so naturally called forth in swarms; these, and many more, with their attendants, troops, students, and the terrified peasantry from the country round about, had swelled the city of Klosterheim, from a total of about 17,000 to 36,000 or 37,000.

All these circumstances, combined with the hope of some dim religious judgment, like that which ruined Œdipus, brooding over the Landgrave, and the slight tenure upon which all men held their lives in those wild tumultuous times, naturally threw the thoughts of the Klosterheimers much upon the other world; and communication with it and its burthen of secrets, was eagerly sought by every variety of agencies, ghosts, divination, magic, and all other sorts of superstition. Just at this critical juncture, a mysterious masque made its appearance to many persons by night; and on the walls, in the most public places, was found a notice posted:—

"Landgrave, beware! Henceforth not you, but I, govern in Klosterheim."

(Signed) The Masque."

The strict fulfilment of this threat forms the sequel of the story. There is a love-plot running through the whole, of course; for so much fighting and scuffling without any love, would be dry work indeed. But we mean not to disclose a syllable of the *denouement*, for fear of dulling the edge of the appetite of one of our fair readers. The fault of the book is its being too short. There is not sufficient room for a full and satisfactory developement of the characters. There is a certain Colonel Von Aremberg, of whom we feel quite certain the Author intended to have made a great deal more when he set out. "Klosterheim" should have been in three volumes instead of one.

The Fair of May Fair. 3 vols.

These volumes consist of a number of Tales illustrative of the situations, follies, and vices of high life. The author has attained much popularity as a fashionable novelist, yet we are tempted to regret that she persists in still wearing what has now become almost a thread-bare garment. Until some miraculous revolution produces a total change in the *beau monde*, there can be nothing new to say about it. And, indeed, as it is at present constituted, the less that is said of it the better. While, however, we thus slight the class of works to which they belong, we are willing to render due homage not only to the industry and the talent displayed in these volumes, but also to the object by which they are principally rendered attractive, and which gives to them a character of far higher value than that of mere fashionable *historiettes*.

"The Separate Maintenance" is a useful story, and would, if published in a small cheap form, be an invaluable gift to any young or newly married woman. The gradual coolness, the misunderstandings, and the *double* termination, (if we may so name it) are well brought out, and there is an excellent moral feeling throughout the whole, which gives seriousness and repose to the story.

"The Devorcée" is also a tale of deep interest and pathos, well supported from beginning to end. Some few years ago it might have had novelty to recommend it; but unfortunately there have been too many divorces of late, and its fatal truth is its chief merit. The grace, ease, and pleasantness of the author's style are sufficiently known and appreciated. We desire again to peruse an historic novel from her pen. The Thuilleries, although it had some glaring faults, afforded ample proof of what she is capable in another and a higher literary walk.

A Queer Book. By the Ettrick Shepherd.

This "Queer Book" is by no means a queer book. It is simply a collection of poems which the worthy Shepherd of Ettrick has gathered from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, or in other words, from a variety of periodical works in which they have been printed, and has here published them in a collected form, and in one of the most elegantly printed volumes we have ever seen. The "getting up" is highly creditable to the press of Scotland. With the greater number of them we are already well acquainted; but they will bear, and have borne, a second reading.

Waterloo. A Poem. By Thomas Jackson, Esq.

But that the printed proof is actually before us, we could scarcely have believed it possible that any scribbler could have been tempted by a longing after fame, to publish such extraordinary nonsense as this collection of rhymes about Waterloo. So severe a sentence must not be pronounced unaccompanied by the evidence that has led to it. A small portion, however, must suffice:—

"The well-known thirtieth now appear;
The thirty-third, too, void of fear;
The sixty-ninth move onwards, stern;
The seventy-third with ardour burn.
The eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, array'd
In lines are dressed as for parade!
Impatient for the strife they wait;
No soldier fears the battle's fate;
Sleigh, Ponsonby, and Hay, all burn
A name in history's page to earn."

Yet the volume that contains these lines, and some hundreds of the kind, is printed in a very clear and beautiful type, and upon thick wove paper. Verily, we hope that Thomas Jackson, Esq. has more money than wit.

Calabria, during a Military Residence of Three Years. By a General Officer of the French Army.

The translator has performed his task in a very creditable manner. His talents might, however, have been better employed; for in truth, the General Officer of the French Army has had very little to communicate that we at all care to know. He has given us no information of value, and the only amusement he affords us is by a few meagre sketches of the bandits of Calabria—the chief adversaries whom it was the lot of the gallant soldier to encounter, and whom he shot or hung in dozens, according to his own details. The frontispiece, in lithography—an attack of brigands in the Gorge of Orsomago—by Andrew Picken, jun. is worth all the written pictures put together. But this is evidently less the merit of the Author than of the Artist; the account of the one being as poor and insignificant as that of the other is vivid and picturesque. It is doubtless the work of a young man, with whose name in art we are unacquainted, although it has long been an ornament to literature. A word of encouragement can do him no harm. If this be its commencement, we prophesy for him a very successful career.

Cabinet Cyclopædia.—Spain and Portugal. Vol. II.

The most favourable anticipations which the public may have entertained of the merit of this valuable history from the perusal of the first volume, will be fully justified by the contents of the second, in which, though passing through a labyrinth of difficulties, arising from obscure or contending authorities, the Author has both made his own way successfully, and struck out a path which will obviate every inconvenience and perplexity to those who may be inclined to follow him. The period embraced in the volume just published, extends from the establishment of the independent kingdoms of Cordova, in 1031, to the death of Ferdinand of Arragon, in 1516. The chivalrous wars waged by the monarchs of Castille, Leon, and Navarre against their Moorish opponents, up to the famous battle of Navas de Tolosa, with the foundation, history, and subversion of the Mohammedan kingdom of Granada, are first separately treated. The Author, then leaving the arabesque portraiture of the imposing and valorous Saracenic dynasties, retraces his steps to the days of Pelago, and passes through the eventful times of Alphonso the Emperor, the Sage King of Castille and Leon, and Pedro the Cruel, the source, to so great an extent, of our own glory as well as disgrace, and a tyrant, it may be observed *en passant*, whose counterpart it would be no very difficult matter

to find at the present moment. The events subsequent to the union of the crowns of Castille and Arragon in the persons of Ferdinand and Isabella, conclude the volume. The separate histories of the Asturias, Leon, and Castille, are, therefore, complete: that of Arragon will appear at an early opportunity. It will at once be obvious to all, that, from the very nature of the subject, a very uncommon share of assiduity and talent was required for the production of a history which should give a clear and just view of the state of Spain from the eleventh to the sixteenth century: but those only who are acquainted with the peculiar nature of the impediments so repeatedly occurring, will be able properly to appreciate the industry and judgment that must have been exercised by a writer, who has succeeded in eliciting from the chaotic records of so many independent and contending states, as impartial and rational an account of designs and circumstances as is consistent with the quality of existing materials. The numerous references will give some faint idea of the labour that such an undertaking must have called into exercise. The field, however, is now comparatively open to the historian; and after having reached the dawning of the age of Charles the Fifth with so much credit to himself, and advantage to his readers; since the same good taste and extensive information are now to be employed on subjects of increasing dignity, we are justified in expecting that the remaining volumes of Spanish annals, in interest, though probably not in execution, will even surpass their predecessors. We ought not to omit mentioning in terms of high praise, a table for the conversion of Mohammedan into Christian time, which is prefixed to the first section, as well as some observations explanatory of the method of finding for any year in our era, the corresponding period in time, reckoned from the Hejira. The utility of such an aid in understanding the Arabian chronology is too evident to need enlarged exposition.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library. — British India. Part I.

The principle that partial success should constitute a stimulus to more active exertion, seems to have influenced the proprietors of "The Edinburgh Cabinet Library" throughout the publication of that series of works which has hitherto met with such extensive, and, we may add, well-deserved popularity. After the Polar Seas, Egypt, Africa, and Palestine, we have the promise, and the appearance in part, of British India, a subject inferior in interest to none of the preceding, and which will exercise the talents of an array of literary characters still more numerous than has been enlisted on former occasions. The perusal of the preface to the first volume gives reason to hope that the most important of our foreign territories will receive that justice, in a descriptive point of view, which it demands. The whole account will be comprised in three volumes, and will embrace every point deserving notice in the history, zoology, botany, geology, and climate of that vast peninsula, where Great Britain has acquired a fame, which, if her political greatness should ever be subject to the mutation whose power has successively influenced her several predecessors in dominion and glory, (and may that day be long absent!) will remain imperishable while enterprise, fortitude, and unexampled prudence have yet a name and a meaning. In furtherance of this highly laudable design, Mr. Hugh Murray is engaged to furnish the historical details. The zoological and botanical department will be conducted by Mr. Wilson and Dr. Greville; and the chapters upon climate, geology, and mineralogy, supplied by Dr. Jameson; while the medical papers, neither few nor unimportant, and containing, among other subjects, a Dissertation upon the Indian Cholera, are entrusted to the pens of Dr. Ainslie and Mr. Rhind. As the mathematical and astronomical attainments of the Hindoos have long been the objects of attention to the learned, this particular has not been overlooked; and Professor Wallace, in addition to an investigation of the question, will furnish the trigonometrical surveys first made under the direction of Colonel Lambton. Nor is this all. That the work may be acceptable to readers of every description, Captain Clarence Dalrymple will contribute an account of the navigation of the Indian Seas, directions for the usual outfits, and an examination of the long discussed question of a steam-boat communication with Hindostan by means of the Red Sea. Such is the promise which the Introduction before us holds out; and from this very high expectations of the merits of the sections yet unpublished will certainly be formed. Whether these prove commensurate with the well-known abilities of the writers employed, we may be called upon to judge upon a future occasion. At present, we have only to consider the contents of the first volume, which, compiled by the diligence and care of Mr. Hugh Murray, contains a general view of the natural features of Hindostan, and its history from the most ancient periods to the fall of Pondicherry before the British arms in 1761, exhibiting, of course, the Raid of Alexander, the Portuguese conquests and settlements, the several Mohammedan dynasties, and the evanescent establishments of the French East India Company. Of this part of the work we can speak in terms of high commendation. A very happy medium has been preserved between prolixity and a too great conciseness; and the style, preserving that equable harmony and correctness which ought always to characterise historic narrative, is well suited, by its perspicuity, to the popular nature of the design. If the following parts of British India are equally meritorious, the publishers, we may predict, will have no reason to fear the event of their increased exertions; nor will the public be insensible to that triple claim to their attention, which the results of their efforts will present in the shape of elegance of typography, cheapness of price, and the successful combination of some of the most eminent talents of which the age can boast.

Gordon on Locomotion.

Wonderful as have already been the effects of that great mechanical agent, which, no less powerful in its consequences than the inventions of gunpowder and printing, has produced a total alteration in the aspect of operative society, its greatest triumph is probably yet to come; and this, it is reasonable to believe, will consist in the application of steam as a locomotive principle for the purpose of inland communication. The diffi-

culties in the way of such a project, which at first appeared numerous enough to daunt the courage of the most enterprising adventurer, have successively been overcome. Public prejudice, the old and unchanging antagonist of every improvement, has in vain had recourse to its usual weapons of sarcastic detraction and anticipation of evil; and men are at length convinced of the practicability of what they at first boldly pronounced beyond the reach of human art and human industry, by the incontrovertible evidence of their own senses. Under such circumstances, therefore, the appearance of the above work is exceedingly well timed, and furnishes an interesting record of the successful results of patient industry and unyielding thought under the greatest disadvantages. There is a great deal of sound sense and manly argument in the chapter upon elemental locomotion, which opens the work; and its introduction is well adapted to remove any unfavourable impressions upon the subject which the great majority of its readers may probably entertain. The benefits the Author anticipates from the substitution of elemental for animal power in locomotive machines are too numerous to enable us to specify them individually. We shall merely observe, that he satisfactorily proves that the new system will be productive of a saving in grain sufficient for the supply of at least eight millions of persons, a circumstance sufficient in itself to claim at once a preference to the method now in use, even were every other advantage absent. A concise history of the steps by which the steam-carriage has arrived at its present finished state, and a summary of the evidence adduced before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the subject, do credit both to Mr. Gordon's judgment and industry. There are, besides, plates of almost every machine worked by steam, and employed for the transport of commodities or travellers; and these, together with the explanations which accompany them, form, perhaps, the best comment yet extant upon the interesting topic they elucidate. We earnestly hope Mr. Gordon's labours will have the effect of attracting public attention still more forcibly to an invention which, if once properly known, cannot but be immediately adopted, and if adopted, will, in all probability, be attended with results far beyond what its most zealous admirers at present hope or anticipate.

Anglo-Saxon Grammar. By William Hunter.

It will afford every lover of pure English composition great pleasure to hear that the old Anglo-Saxon fountains of our rich and varied tongue, so long unregarded, are cleared from the moss and weeds which the neglect of ages had accumulated round them, and rendered easily accessible to the philological student. Those parts of our language to which the Greek and Latin dialects have contributed, have long been made the subjects of an extensive, and perhaps too minute analysis, while the original Saxon, from which it derives the greater part of its characteristic beauty, has been unaccountably abandoned as unworthy of notice. Yet, in proportion as this standard has been deviated from, will be found the weakness and want of energy which have at several periods been conspicuous in the writings of even the most popular authors. There is, indeed, a certain freedom, a manly, vigorous, and independent spirit about the primitive diction and phraseology, which we look for in vain among the extraneous additions to our stock of terms which have been derived from the more showy, but certainly less efficacious classical inflexions. The translation of the Scriptures, and the writings of Lord Bacon are two of the best illustrations of this truth. These are decidedly Saxon in character and expression, yet in these nothing is inflated or affected: a chaste propriety, in perfect keeping with the excellence of the thought exhibited, like the tasteful setting of a precious stone, adds to the effect of what it accompanies, without drawing too much attention to the extrinsic accident of a mere arrangement of sounds. It is this peculiarity, too, which has given so great an additional interest to the poetry of Shakspeare. Claiming, as he does, the merit of copying nature with a hand incomparably more correct than the stately masters of the Grecian drama, the peculiar charm by which he instantly rivets the attention and secures the sympathies of his readers is, probably, that he is pre-eminently an English author; English in his feelings, English in his faults, and English in the whole style and structure of his composition. But keep us from a British Ciceronianism, and that grammatical bed of Procrustes, to which, framed upon a foreign model, in the first instance, so many modern philologists obstinately persist in bringing every word and sentence which falls in their way. Undoubtedly all who are desirous of speaking English with correctness, and of being acquainted with its true powers and capabilities, should examine it as near to its root as possible, and long before proceeding to the investigation of the structure of those writings produced in what has been unjustly called the Augustan Age of our literature. We are not acquainted with a better work than that of Mr. Hunter to assist in the prosecution of such a course of study. It contains a comprehensive Anglo-Saxon accidence, a very clever attempt to trace the Sanscrit, Celtic, and Æolic dialects to the same primary source, and an analysis of the style of Gawain Douglas, Chaucer, and Spenser, in which the reader will find much to amuse as well as to instruct. The whole work is distinguished by discriminating scholarship, and from its object as well as its execution, deserves a general and favourable reception, if not to the exclusion, at least to the qualification of many less accurate treatises upon the elementary principles of our language.

Family Classical Library.— Plutarch's Lives. Vol. VII.

The lives of Mark Antony, Dion, Marcus Brutus, Artaxerxes, Aratus, Galba, and Otho form the seventh and last volume of the Plutarch of "The Family Classical Library." We have, upon more than one occasion, praised the cheapness and typographical excellence which distinguish this edition of Langborne's translation; and if every one does not now possess a copy of the Chœronean biographer, it will be his own fault, and it may be added, his misfortune, as Mr. Valpy has done all in his power to obviate the privation. The efforts of this spirited publisher in the cause of ancient literature are, we believe, meeting with extensive encouragement; yet cer-

tainly not to a greater extent than he deserves, as well from his first project of introducing so long a list of Greek and Latin authors to the notice of the unlearned part of the community in an uniform series, as from the manner in which the promises of using every exertion to render his English translations of the Classics universally acceptable, have been since redeemed.

Arlington. 3 vols.

Some persons there are who pass through life and gather flowers, and flowers only—they magnify the dog into the moss rose, and fancy—for we beg it to be understood that those persons have the organ of imagination (to use the Phrenological jargon) strongly developed—and fancy that the breath of violets scents every gale beyond the angle of Hyde Park corner. Others, and by far the greater number of mankind, are gatherers of thorns—amateur collectors of brambles, nettles, and thistles—not the down, but the stings. It is our lot as reviewers to meet many of both classes: Mr. Lister, however, belongs neither to the one nor the other—he has little to do with natural flowers, or natural thorns, he moves among, and writes about the aristocracy; and though both the sect and its feelings are just now at a discount, we have little fault to find with the manner in which the Honourable novelist has treated them. Mr. Lister's conception of character is not vivid, but it is better, because in nine cases out of ten it is correct—it wants buoyancy, pure animal buoyancy of spirit and of imagination—that indescribable something which is to the conception what health is to the body; but the body, be it remembered, is there perfect, well-proportioned, and intellectual, needing nothing but the vigour of health to make it most delightful to others and happy in itself. We prefer to describe Arlington as a book upon society, than as a novel. As a novel, it wants plot and incident; but as a sensible and true picture of the high and middling class of English people, it is amusing and excellent. Many of the observations are born of sound philosophy, and penned so as to communicate that philosophy to others. The character of Lady Alice, *might* have been made one of power and beauty—as it is, it only tells, as we have just stated, of what it *might* have been. So many Lady Crawfords, Lady Eveshams, and Miss Savilles figure in every-day life, that there is little talent required to paint them upon paper. Such characters as those of Denbigh and Beauchamp are pourtrayed with greater difficulty. Mr. Lister has taken more pains with them, and the developement repays his exertion. We are sure it would be always thus if the author *pleased* that so it should be, for he possesses acute observation and sound sense, two absolute necessaries in the composition of a novelist; and if he be deficient in the more brilliant and more immediately attractive points, he has within himself wherewith to make ample amends. Arlington will perhaps be read with more profit than pleasure; still it is a book that few will lay down unfinished who have once begun it. We prefer extracting a lighter to a more serious passage, although, as we have intimated, the principal value of the work is derived from a better source. The following is an admirable sketch of fashionable travelling:—

"Mr. Theobald at that instant was speaking to Lord Bolsover.

'I will just tell you what I did. Brussels, Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Milan, Naples, and Paris; and all that in two months. No man has ever done it in less.'

'That's a fast thing; but I think I could have done it,' said Lord Bolsover, 'with a good courier. I had a fellow once, who could ride a hundred miles a day for a fortnight.'

'I came from Vienna to Calais,' said young Leighton, 'in less time than the Government courier. No other Englishman ever did that.'

'Hem! I am not sure of that,' said Lord Bolsover; 'but I'll just tell you what I have done—from Rome to Naples in nineteen hours; a fact, upon my honour—and from Naples to Paris in six days.'

'Partly by sea?'

'No! all by land;' replied Lord Bolsover, with a look of proud satisfaction.

'I'll just tell you what I did,' Mr. Leighton chimed in again, 'and I think it is a devilish good plan—it shows what one can do. I went straight an end, as fast as I could, to what was to be the end of my journey. This was Sicily; so straight away I went there at the devil's own rate, and never stopped any where by the way; changed horses at Rome and all those places, and landed in safety in ——— I forget exactly how long from the time of starting, but I have got it down to an odd minute. As for the places I left behind, I saw them all on my way back, except the Rhine, and I *steamed* down that in the night-time.'

'I have travelled a good deal by night,' said Theobald. 'With a *dormeuse* and travelling lamp I think it is pleasant, and a good plan of getting on.'

'And you can honestly say, I suppose,' said Denbigh, 'that you have slept successfully through as much fine country as any man living?'

'Oh, I did see the country—that is, all that was worth seeing. My courier knew all about that, and used to stop and wake me whenever we came to any thing remarkable. Gad! I have reason to remember it, too, for I caught an infernal bad cold one night when I turned out by lamplight to look at a water-fall. I never looked at another.'"

Illustrations of Political Economy. By H. Martineau. Demerara.

Miss Martineau improves by practice. She has already earned a wide and merited reputation by her treatises upon the agricultural and commercial interests: but her last powerful exposition of the misery and folly attached to the policy at present pursued in our West India Colonies, must secure for her a still higher rank in the general estimation. So home a thrust against the slavery system has not been delivered for many a day; and sincerely is it to be hoped that the effect of her reasoning upon the minds of all reflecting persons will be to give additional impulse to that popular feeling which is loudly calling for the abolition of a detestable tyranny, as palpably deficient in operation as it is atrociously unjust in principle. The tale, which is, as usual, a pleasing vehicle for the illustration of the axioms advanced, is replete with interest; and some occasional sketches

of tropical scenery are in the first style of execution. The description of a hurricane at Demerara, in particular, is managed with a masterly hand, and can only be compared with the fearful tempest which so tragically ends the well-known romance of St. Pierre. These, however, when considered in connexion with the great objects of the treatise, are but minor merits. The arguments introduced are incontrovertible, for they have been proved and found just by the evidence of existing facts; and if any thing could produce a conviction among the great body of planters, that their present course must sooner or later prove the most detrimental they could possibly have adopted, we should expect this desirable result from the few pages in question, which, were their simple "argumentum ad crumenam" sounded in the ears of that calculating community, would prove more effectual than whole volumes of moral disquisition, or highly wrought appeals to feelings long blunted, or utterly annihilated by the most potent of mental opiates—self interest. Both the intrinsic value of her writings, and the good cause Miss Martineau now advocates, induce us to wish the widest circulation for this plain, but most effectual narrative; and in our wish we doubt not of being seconded by all among whom high talents, strong sense, and the most praiseworthy intentions are held in the slightest estimation.

Home Colonies. By Rowland Hill.

Although the subject of home colonization has lately occupied the public attention to a very considerable extent, it must be admitted by all who are acquainted with the destitute condition of so large a portion of our peasantry, and the extreme difficulty of finding an effectual and permanent means of relief for the evil, that it cannot be made the subject of too deep and serious consideration. We are indebted to Mr. Hill for an account of the manner in which the home colonies, established within the last twelve months in Holland and the Netherlands, are conducted; and the beneficial practical result which appears to have invariably followed this economical plan, is a better argument for its adoption than could have been all the pamphlets which have yet been written by speculative theorists upon the fertile subjects of population and pauperism. It is evident to every one that the enormous evils consequent upon the poor-laws cannot be suffered to exist much longer, and that the old crazy system by which the parochial funds are managed, or rather mismanaged in such a manner as to produce the least possible benefit with the most extensive means, will tumble about the ears of its interested advocates and upholders as soon as the lever of Reform shall have been applied to objects requiring, by their superior importance, and perhaps greater power of doing mischief, its previous application. In the mean time, Mr. Hill's pamphlet may be advantageously consulted by those who are desirous of strengthening their arguments for the cultivation of waste lands cheaply at home, rather than the expensive clearing and management of districts beyond the Atlantic, by the authority of actual experiment. The plan has, at least, this advantage, that it may, at first, be attempted upon a scale which will render its expenses altogether insensible; and that if found likely to prove detrimental or insufficient, the expedient may be abandoned without any loss of capital, or the slightest injury, in other respects, to the community.

St. John in Patmos. A Poem.

As the Author of this solemn and beautiful poem seeks to disclose himself no farther than as "One of the old living Poets of Great Britain," it is not for us to break through his incognito, if indeed he consider it such. The subject of the poem is the revelation made to St. John when he was a banished man "in the isle which is called Patmos, for the word of God, and the testimony of Jesus Christ." It is, in fact, a harmonious versification of the sublime book of the Apocalypse, relieved with poetical episodes of the lighter and more ordinary events supposed to have occurred to St. John during his five years' residence in the most barren and dreary islet of the Sporades. Among these events the most conspicuous are the conversion of criminals in the island to Christianity, by the exiled Evangelist. It is evident that the subject unites picturesque description and the most sublime and awful imagery, with the most elevated and sacred interest; nor could any theme more fitly engage the thoughts of a Christian poet, or the declining age of one who glories in writing himself "an old grey-headed scholar."

Six Months in America. By Geoffrey T. Vigne, Esq. 2 vols.

We like the work before us exceedingly; it is written in a just and temperate spirit, without any sort of affectation or assumption, and perhaps gives a more accurate picture of America than any work with which we are acquainted, as far as its limits and information extend. It is just the actual record of what was seen, heard, and understood by an intelligent young man who had not the presumption that a brief residence made him master of his subject, but who has justly supposed that much that could both amuse and instruct might be collected in a short stay, if collected in an impartial spirit. We think Mr. Vigne has employed his six months very profitably, and we cordially recommend these volumes to our readers.

Essay on the most Efficacious Means of Preserving the Lives of Shipwrecked Sailors, and the Prevention of Shipwreck.

Essay on the Extinction and Prevention of Destructive Fires.

Description of Instruments, Apparatus, and Means for saving Persons from Drowning, &c. By Captain Manby.

These works of Captain Manby (whose name must be sufficiently familiar to our readers) are the result of many years of laborious and anxious attention to the means of preserving life, and are highly creditable to him as a humane and generous-hearted British officer. His first Essay is divided into two heads; first, the construction of apparatus for effecting communication with vessels stranded on a lee shore, with directions for their uses in preserving the lives of people on

board during the light of day, and also the extreme darkness of the night. Secondly, the apparatus requisite, and method of its application, for affording assistance in the most violent storms to vessels in distress at a distance from land, as well for the preservation of life and property, as the prevention of shipwreck. To fulfil the first of these intentions, Captain Manby recommends a howitzer, or a mortar, which will project a twenty-four-pounder shot, with an inch and a half rope attached to it, to the stranded vessel; or such a rope may be expeditiously despatched by a man on foot, having a frame containing a log-line, coiled for immediate use, slung as a knapsack, with a small mortar in a socket, across his shoulder, and a pouch belted round his waist containing ammunition, &c. The shot used are of two kinds, the one a round shot, used merely for the purposes of communication; the other, "a barbed shot, intended to give relief by hooking in some part of the wreck, and securely holding to, whatever it affixes for hauling off a boat." The rope used should possess pliancy, durability, and strength; and that part of it which is connected with the shot should be made of stout strips of hide. For the means of laying out the rope; the bringing persons from the stranded vessel to the shore by means of the clove-hitch; the swing-cot and hammock; and the cork girdle, we must refer our readers to the book. In the darkness of night, "a shell affixed to the rope, having holes in it to receive fuzes, is filled with the fiercest and most glaring composition, which, when inflamed, at its discharge displays so splendid an illumination of the rope, that its flight cannot be mistaken, and the crew are able to secure it, and see on which part of the rigging it falls." For the prevention of shipwreck, Captain Manby says:—

"At a distance from the shore, far beyond where the waves break into heavy surf, an anchor, connected to a chain, is laid out, and the chain suspended by a buoy; below the buoy, a large block, or collar, (confined by a shackle to prevent its twisting,) is fixed to a link in the upper part of the chain, and a warp reeved through the block, both ends of which being kept on shore, are made fast to some elevated station, as a jetty-head, lofty posts, or a dolphin. Both ends of the warp are to be spliced together, making what seamen term a round rope, or messenger, one part being made fast to the bow of the boat, (the weather one, should the wind be not right ahead,) and passed on to the boat's quarter, where it is also to be made fast, and great attention given, that both may, when required, be instantly cast off."

The description of the life-boat given by Captain Manby, is also very good: but for this we must refer our readers to the work also. In his Essay on the Extinction and Prevention of Fires, Captain Manby recommends for that purpose the employment of a solution of pearl-ash in water, in preference to water only, as the heat of the fire forms a solid coating of pearl-ash, which will cover the burnt parts, and prevent their inflaming again, and totally extinguish the fire.

An experiment which was made at Woolwich is detailed, in which the superiority of this solution of pearl-ash over common water, was clearly manifest to every one who witnessed it. The suggestions thrown out for the organization of a body of fire-police, and the safe methods which the Author recommends of escaping from a burning building, are all well worthy of the most attentive examination and perusal.

The apparatus and means which Captain Manby recommends for saving persons who, from any unforeseen cause, may have fallen into the water, or have been submerged by the breaking of the ice in winter, consist of a rope, having a floating noose of cork, distended by whalebone, with an egg-shaped piece of wood, or cork, at a convenient distance to be easily grasped by the hand. The purpose of this is to have it thrown to the aid of a person hanging by the edges of the ice, or liable to be drowned by its breaking. A portable gig boat, made of wicker, from its extreme lightness; this is unimmergible by air, and is made to stand upright on the ice, running upon rollers. It is to be used when, at the breaking of the ice, the distance is too great for throwing the rope. The weight will not exceed 16lbs. Ladders are also used, which may be lengthened at pleasure, and rendered buoyant by having a copper box, covered with wicker, attached to that end which is in the water. This will also serve as a *point d'appui*, on which the drowning person may rest when he has reached the surface. Ladders are also made with hinges, allowing this of their hanging down vertically in the water; and when such a ladder is dropped as close as possible to the person in jeopardy, he may, by a very small effort, get his feet on it, and then either ascend by his own effort, or greatly facilitate the efforts of those who may have come to extricate him. The utility of the above apparatus is amply verified by the strongest testimonials of persons who have had opportunities of witnessing it. Our space, however, will not permit of our noticing these more at length.

Of the conduct of the Society of Arts Captain Manby speaks in terms of strong reproach and indignation, and if his version of the story be correct, we are bound to say that the Society have grossly committed themselves; we beg, however, to refer our readers to Captain Manby's statement.

We have endeavoured to give as correct and complete an analysis of these works as our limits would allow, and in parting from Captain Manby we are bound to give our testimony in favour of the extreme practical utility of the means which he recommends for the preservation of life under the circumstances of danger from shipwreck, fire, or drowning.

An Account of the Life, Lectures, and Writings of William Cullen, M.D. By John Thomson, M.D. Vol. I.

This is a work especially valuable to all members of the medical profession. They will read in it an account of the life and writings of a man who was the founder of a new system of medicine—who broke through many of the trammels of ancient prejudice and ignorance, and who, by his varied acquirements and splendid stores of scientific knowledge, shed a new light upon the theory and practical treatment of disease. We

rejoice to find that Dr. Thomson has written what we may certainly look upon as the best life of Dr. Cullen that has yet appeared, and that in doing so he has studiously avoided making any statement that did not bear the strictest investigation. We have been often surprised, that up to the period of the publication of the present work, no true or satisfactory life of Dr. Cullen has appeared. Dr. Thomson briefly states the reason why this hiatus in medical literature has not been previously filled. It appears that the late Lord Cullen, the Doctor's eldest son, always entertained the laudable desire of writing a biographical memoir of his deceased parent, and therefore refused the offers of several eminent medical men, who were anxious that the profession should be furnished with a life of his father, and who offered to arrange the materials necessary for such an undertaking, if his Lordship would furnish them with the manuscripts. "And," adds Dr. Thomson, "that Lord Cullen had not accepted of some of these offers is the more to be regretted, because on his death it did not appear that he had himself made any progress in the execution of his design." Soon after Lord Cullen's death, the papers and selections of which this work is composed, were placed in Dr. Thomson's hands by Dr. Cullen's surviving family, with a request that he would endeavour to draw up from these sources such an account of the Doctor's Life and Writings as might in some degree gratify the curiosisy of the public. As far as the literary performance of this work goes, we are bound to say that the author has executed his task with great ability; but we regret that the good effect of this is greatly deteriorated by the fact that only one volume of the Life is here presented to us, and Dr. Thomson coolly satisfies himself, by assuring his readers that he hopes he shall be able to bring out the remaining volume at no great distance of time. Dr. Cullen, notwithstanding his rare and scientific acquirements in materia medica, physiology, and the practice of physic, had much to combat against, and many old and strongly-contested theories to overturn and disprove, when first he began to lecture on the sciences. His discourses on Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, were likewise marked by great scientific learning and research, on all of which subjects Dr. Thomson dwells most fully. This volume only carries us down to Dr. Cullen's appointment to the Chair of Physic in 1773; yet we scarcely remember ever to have met with a work containing a larger stock of scientific learning, or forming a more valuable register of medical literature. We are here presented with a full and complete account of the Physiological Doctrines of Hoffman, Stahl, Boerhave, Haller, Whytt, and the theories of the French schools of Montpelier and Paris. To this we may add that the volume is enriched with a valuable Appendix, consisting of numerous hitherto unpublished letters and documents, which illustrate in an authentic manner the state of medical literature and learning in those days. Thus much for the present volume. We trust the publication of the second one will not be long delayed. We cannot, however, take leave of the work before us without thanking Dr. Thomson for thus adding another valuable standard work to our library of medical literature.

A Treatise on the Injuries, Diseases, and Distortions of the Spine. By R. A. Stafford.

This work is founded on an essay to which the Royal College of Surgeons adjudged the Jacksonian prize, and we are happy in being able to add our testimony of its value as a work indicating great practical and scientific research into the diseases of which it treats—for, much as our knowledge of the affections of the spine has increased of late years, we are yet in total ignorance of many of the physiological phenomena attending them. Mr. Stafford having formerly been house-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has enjoyed ample opportunities of observing the symptoms, progress, and treatment of all spinal diseases—and the cases occurring in that Institution which he has recorded in his work, form the most valuable vade-mecum of the kind to be met with in our libraries. He has given us also the results of cases which have occurred in his own practice and under his own observation, and his information has been obtained from the bedside of the patient, from the examination of diseased parts after death, or from the morbid preparation. In his arrangement of the work, the author has followed that proposed by the Jacksonian Committee of the College of Surgeons; first treating on the congenital diseases of the spine; then the injuries, the diseases, and the distortions of the vertebræ; and lastly, those of the spinal marrow and its membranes. We regret much that our limits will not allow of our making any extracts, but we must do Mr. Stafford the justice to say, that his work will prove valuable, alike to the young practitioner, as his best companion at the patient's bedside, and to the more scientific surgeon, as pointing his attention to every indication of disease or injury to be met with in the spine or spinal cavity.

The Jesuit. A Novel. 3 vols.

This is one of the old-school romances, reminding us of the days when Mrs. Radcliffe frightened us to death with typography. There is nothing in these volumes to divert our minds from the interest and fascination of the story; there are no personalities or political allusions, except to bygone politics, which are as innocent as poetry. There are no attempts at any minute delineations of character; there are comparatively few reflections of the author on life and manners; those few, however, are just, and do not savour of any spirit of paradox. The great interest is—as Madame de Stael, no mean authority, says it should be—in the story. The Jesuit himself is strongly drawn, and his vindictiveness kept up without abatement or remorse; he is quite as reckless a being as Erpingham, in the novel of the "Usurer's Daughter," and perhaps the feeling of revenge is as strong as the love of money. It is impossible, in the short compass to which our notices are necessarily restricted, to enter into an analysis of the plot, nor would it be fair either to the reader or the author to reveal that secret, the discovery of which is a great charm in the perusing of these volumes. Several of the scenes are powerfully and dramatically drawn, and the plot gradually and steadily rises in interest to the conclusion.

THE DRAMA.

The past being the closing month of the season, the Great Theatres have presented but little novelty, none, indeed, that is worthy of detailed notice, except Mr. Serle's play of "The Merchant of London," at Drury Lane; and as that has been reviewed at length in another part of our journal, we shall here confine ourselves to a few words on Mr. Macready's performance of the principal character — Scroope, the Merchant. The nature of the character having been gathered from the notice of the play above referred to, it will be recognised as one peculiarly fitted to the mingled passion and repose of Macready's style; and, in fact, we do not remember any character which he plays in a more *artist*-like manner. But we must also observe that the *artist* is rather too apparent throughout every part of the performance, except those bursts of passion in which Macready rises above all art—even that highest degree of it which consists in its concealment. The storm of indignant passion with which he overwhelms the Lord, his victim, when he visits him in his own house, is the very acmé of the noble art of which Macready is now the highest ornament in this country; but the drooping head, the humble gait, and the subdued tone, which precede it, are too palpable. Nevertheless, the whole performance is an exceedingly interesting and impressive one, and like every new one of recent date, has raised this admirable actor still higher in our estimation than his previous performances had placed him.

The operatic piece, entitled "The Tyrolese Peasant," which has been produced at this theatre with Bishop's music, is really so contemptible in *all* particulars that we shall not waste words on it further than to express a hope that it was the last expiring effort of those arrangements which, we trust, have given the *coup-de-grace* to the present disgraceful system of theatrical management, and prepared the way for that new state of things which is evidently at hand, and which even the taking of Covent-Garden theatre by Laporte (which we hear has just been effected), and the continuance of Messrs. Polhill, Bunn, Wallack, and Company at Drury-Lane, cannot possibly retard for more than a season, if so long. In the mean time, the opening of the Haymarket with an excellent comic company, and the Olympic with Arnold's English Opera, promise much light amusement for the summer season.

MATHEWS AT HOME.

Mathews's entertainment of this year is among the very best that he has given us; but its rambling and desultory nature—a "mighty maze" of fun and pun, singularly blended with an observation of character that has never been surpassed, and a power of delineating the outward indications of it that has never been equalled—sets detail at defiance, and (what is more to the purpose) renders it superfluous. There are traits and touches in the *patter* of some of the songs (the hunting one, in particular) that would singly stamp the producer of them as a genius, if he had never done any thing else to claim the title. And one of the characters that are illustrated at length in the body of the entertainment—the old Fisherman—is truly wonderful for its truth, force, and spirit, freed from all vestige of exaggeration. The old Dutch woman—a pendant to the old Scotch woman—is almost equally true, and still more entertaining. The whole of this very clever and amusing production has been put into form by Peake and young Charles Mathews; but we must be allowed to attribute the chief merit of the *characters* introduced to Mathews himself, whose powers of observation are evidently not second to those by which he is enabled to embody and repeat what he observes.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Romances Françoises. The Music by George Vincent Duval, Esq.

There is a species of song in which the French excel above all other nations;—we mean the light, sparkling lays of the Troubadours. They are quite untranslatable, and only perfectly charming when sung by dark-eyed, animated French women, who have the peculiar art of making something out of almost nothing. Mr. Duval's songs were originally published at St. Petersburgh, and are in high favour there. They need but to be known to be appreciated in this country. The second in the number, "Henri IV. à Gabrielle" is the most attractive. There is much spirit and music in it. The "Refrain, l'honneur, l'amour, et Gabrielle," is effective and new; and the collection will be valued by all who love the simple easy style of the melody of France.

The Dæmon Quadrilles.—The Paganini Quadrilles. Arranged by Mr. John Weippart.

We give precedence in this notice to the more powerful. The Dæmon Quadrilles are fit only for the large and stately apartments where they have received just and merited applause. We

can conceive nothing more spirited and inspiring when performed by Mr. John Weippart's admirable band.

The Paganini Quadrilles are as beautiful, and better suited for private performers and performance. The arranger has selected with taste and judgment, and the *melange* is delightful, even as a selection of airs.

La Franchezza. Introduction and Rondo for the Piano Forte, with a Flute Accompaniment. By M. Marielli.

We like music arranged for two instruments: it is encouraging to young beginners to play in concert, and the surest method of forming a good timist. The introduction is a simple, pretty movement, in three flats, and the rondo is sprightly and animated. The flute accompaniment through out is pleasing, and not difficult of execution.

Twelve Songs, &c. Written by Mrs. Hemans; the Music by her Sister. Arranged with Accompaniments for the Spanish Guitar.

We have so frequently admired the songs and arrangements of these accomplished sisters, that we can add nothing to our former commendation, and have so little, or rather nothing to censure, that the critic's office is harmless in our hands. The present collection is pleasingly arranged, with guitar accompaniments, by C. M. Sola, and cannot fail to be objects of interest and improvement to all who either profess or study that charming instrument.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The sixty-fourth exhibition of the Royal Academy consists of 1229 works of art, and is, perhaps, taken altogether, the most successful collection that has yet been made within the walls of Somerset House. As usual, just beneath the ceiling, and immediately above the floor, mediocrity predominates; but the visiter will find ample employment, from sunrise to sunset, in examining those that will bear examination. We know not who are the "hangers" this year, but they seem to have given more than ordinary satisfaction—*all* the best places are not monopolized by the members. Those who desire to see Wilkie's splendid picture of "The Preaching of Knox" must be early risers; otherwise, it is only by waiting patiently for at least an hour, they have the slightest chance of drawing near to this centre of attraction. They may, however, spend the time profitably in noting either Leslie's painting of the "Taming of the Shrew," on the right hand, or Mulready's "Forgotten Word," on the left. It seems universally admitted that Wilkie's picture is not only the most excellent in the exhibition, but that it is, beyond question, the most perfect work of the English school—a work that has never been equalled in England. The subject is given as follows:—

"In Dr. M'Crie's life of this extraordinary person is described the event this picture is intended to represent, which took place during the regency of Mary of Guise, in the parish church of St. Andrew's in Fifeshire, where John Knox, having just arrived from Geneva, after an exile of thirteen years, in defiance of a threat of assassination, and while an army in the field was watching the proceedings of his party, appeared in the pulpit and discoursed to a numerous assembly, including many of the clergy, when such was the influence of his doctrine, that the provost, bailies, and inhabitants harmoniously agreed to set up the reformed worship in the town. The church was stripped of all images and pictures, and the monasteries were pulled down."

The persons by whom the preacher is surrounded are the more distinguished characters of the time. It is not difficult to describe thus far, but it is far less easy to do justice to the powerful pencil of the artist. We have heard that it is without fault, and to us it certainly appears so. The grouping; the judicious arrangement of its several parts; the character observed in the leading actors in the grand scene; the colouring (the blending of light and shade more especially); even the minor details, are all so many rare specimens of what a master-mind may accomplish. Wilkie is not likely to surpass this work; but to do so is unnecessary. It has rendered his fame as lasting and as sure as our nature.

From Wilkie we may pass, and without descending many steps, to Turner, who in his own walk of art is scarcely less pre-eminent. His picture of "Italy," illustrative of a passage in "Childe Harold," is most magnificent. A rich and luxurious portrait of the classic land in its decay—

> "Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced
> With an immaculate charm—"

Of the other landscapes, we may here notice those by Callcott, Stanfield, Constable, and Jones. The three last-named exhibit pictures of the opening of London Bridge; but neither of them, to our mind, can rank among the more successful of their works. Jones, indeed, has given us a series of portraits, rather than a scene; Stanfield has made the Bridge the chief object of attraction; and Constable has mingled white and green so confusedly with little blots of red, as to have produced a droll rather than a

pleasing effect. Collins is, as usual, excellent and attractive; his "Skittle Players," a homely English scene, with true English character, is one of the most delicious efforts of his pencil.

There are but two pictures of Leslie's, one from the "Taming of the Shrew," finely painted and most effective; the other, a family group—the Grosvenor family—in which he has done more, perhaps, than ever has been done previously with a collection of gentlemen and ladies in modern and fashionable attire. There is another picture of the same class, by Mr. J. Hayter, and in many respects, of equal merit. It is a collection of portraits of the Fitzclarences—as fine a family, taken altogether, as any in the kingdom; and, notwithstanding that some assumed political errors have subtracted a little from their popularity of late, we may add, as meritorious a family, with as few blots and blemishes, either of form, feature, or character, as we could meet with throughout the King's dominions. Mr. Hayter has produced an admirable picture of the whole. It is well grouped, judiciously arranged, and painted with extreme breadth and spirit, at the same time that its minor details are accurately finished, saving and except that a few parts, it would appear, the pencil must again touch.

Among the Portraits, those of Pickersgill take the highest stand. Next to him we may place Mr. Briggs, who has this year made good his claim to excellence in this more profitable branch of the profession—having already established it as an historical painter. Those of Sir M. A. Shee, notwithstanding his ancient fault of chalkiness, are worthy of high praise. That of Chantrey will not suffer by comparison with any in the Exhibition.

"The Saint Manufactory," by Thomas Uwins, is universally attractive, not only because of the novelty and humour of the subject, but as a work of the highest merit, both in reference to design and colour:—

"Here is displayed the whole machinery of Neapolitan devotion: crucifixes, Madonnas, saints, angels, and souls in purgatory. As I passed one day, two Capuchin friars were driving a hard bargain with the saint-maker for a bunch of cherubs suspended from the ceiling, while some countrywomen brought their household images to be newly painted and repaired."

"Hawking," by E. Landseer, is, we believe, the largest work he has yet produced; but it is painted with all the care and delicacy by which he has been so invariably distinguished. The Old Harper in the back ground is a portrait of the once celebrated Niel Gow. And among the other groups are several likenesses of well-known characters.

"The Death of Sir John Moore," by G. Jones, is a fine picture. It describes the hero dying not upon the field of battle, but at his lodgings in Corunna, surrounded by the officers of his staff.—Mr. Brockedon exhibits, also, a description of the funeral of the brave General—

"Buried at dead of night,—

and then—

Left alone in his glory."

The "Eastern Scenes" of Mr. Daniell are, as usual, exceedingly attractive and interesting.

We have been forced to postpone until our next number a more detailed criticism of the works in the Exhibition, and indeed to content ourselves with a mere glance at the more prominent pictures. We shall, however, enter more fully into the subject next month.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

The Penny Wedding. Painted by David Wilkie; engraved by J. Stewart.

There are few of Wilkie's prints so calculated to please generally as this of "The Penny Wedding," just published by Moon, Boys, and Graves. The artist is at home in his "ain countree;" and of Scottish life and character, who has been, or, we may add, who will ever be, so delightful an historian? Here we have a number of happy groups—all happy, and all occupied—from the young couple, who have no thought of gloom, as they foot it to the rude but merry music, to the aged parents, who seem to feel their youth renewed, and their hearts growing glad and gay as when boys and girls they danced to the same tune, to the same purpose. The scene is a most joyous one. Though Wilkie is welcome in any shape, he is never so welcome as when he brings with him the people of his own land. The print will find favour in the sight of all who love nature, or can appreciate art. It is, moreover, well engraved; the spirit, humour, and point of the artist have been caught, and conveyed to the copper.

Vizitelly's Gold Frame Tablets.

We have rarely seen more beautiful specimens of art than the tinted and gold Frame-tablets for mounting drawings and prints, recently invented and published by Vizitelly, of Fleet-street. They are designed in the purest taste, chiefly from models of the classic age of Louis XIV. The gold is firmly but lightly laid upon the tinted card, the colour of which is calculated at once to set off the gilding to the best advantage, and to harmonize with the print it may be designed to harmonize. To the portfolio, or the drawing room table, they are delightful and valuable additions, and may serve as covers to books of drawings or prints, where elegance and good taste are consulted. Mr. Vizitelly has invented many rare and curious specimens of art; but we think this far beyond any he has yet produced. The tinted tablets are of various colours, and of course, much cheaper. Of both there are a variety of sizes and patterns; and it is stated, that neither are liable to tarnish, a great and novel advantage in such matters.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRISTOL INSTITUTION.

We believe that few provincial cities can vie with Bristol in the efforts that have been there made towards improvement in science and the arts. We have had frequent opportunities of noticing the zeal of its members in procuring from the most unquestionable sources, information upon all topics that come within the plan of its leading institution. We publish with much pleasure the following lecture recently delivered in its hall by Dr. Riley—it is one of a series on Erpetology. After some observations on the order *Saurians*, the Doctor proceeds:—

"The genus crocodile is characterised by the scaly covering of its body, which forms ridges along the back: it has four feet, with five toes before and four behind, three toes on each foot being armed with nails; the feet are palmated; the tail is flattened on the sides, and has a dentated ridge on the upper margin. This genus contains three subgenera, the gavial, the crocodile, and the alligator; these will be described in the next lecture. They increase to a very large size in tropical climates, having been known to arrive at the length of thirty or even forty feet. They were regarded by the Egyptians with great reverence, on account of their use in preserving them from the incursions of the robbers of the Libyan desert. The Dutch, at the present time, fill the ditches round their forts in the East Indies with voracious animals, to prevent desertion from within and attacks from without.

"On examining the structure of the crocodile, we find it modified almost entirely for existing in water. Besides its palmated feet, the tail furnishes it with a very powerful means of propelling itself through this element. The opening into the nose is guarded by a contractile ligament which keeps it in general closed, and with a system of muscles to open it when required; by this means (which is similar to the apparatus connected with the claws in a cat's foot) the water is prevented from entering the air passages when the head is immersed in it. The opening from the mouth to the nose also, is so formed that the rudimentary tongue acts as a valver in such a manner as to allow the animal to breathe whilst the mouth is full of water. We find none of these adaptations in the land lizards; in them the tail is round, and there is no palmation of the feet.

"In examining the osteology of the crocodile, we perceive that the head is very much elongated, and that the bones are formed of a number of pieces like those of the chelonians. The occipital bones consist of four pieces; the frontal at first of six, which afterwards become five, the two central parts being united into one, to afford greater strength to that part of the head, which is the most vulnerable part of the whole animal, the strength of the scales being sufficient in almost every part of its body to turn a musket-ball; for the same reason the two parietal bones are consolidated into one. The lachrymal bones, which in man form a small portion of the lachrymal canal, are here extended so as to fill a considerable part of the face; the nasal bones are also considerably elongated; but the principal part of the opening into the nose is surrounded by the intermaxillary bone, which is of very large size. The formation of the teeth of the crocodile is worthy of notice. As it feeds entirely upon animal food, it is necessary that it should be well furnished with the means of catching it. The front teeth of the lower jaw, when the mouth is closed, shut into a set of openings in the intermaxillary bone, which forms part of the upper jaw, in such a manner that nothing held in them can escape. The teeth are hollow cones, and are constantly being replaced with new ones, which grow up beneath them. The lower jaw is composed of six pieces on each side, a proper acquaintance with which will be of material use to us in assigning to the fossil genera their proper situations. They are called the dental, the opercular, the angular, the subangular, the articular, and the complimentary bones. The neck is formed in such a manner as to possess very great strength, but at the same time scarcely any mobility; the transverse processes are extended in form of a T, so as to prevent lateral motion, and to afford more surface for the attachment of muscles: the transverse processes of the two superior vertebræ are delanceolated and much elongated, which is a point worth notice, with reference to the fossil genera. The cervical vertebræ are seven in number, the dorsal twelve, the lumbar five, the sacral two, and the caudal forty-two. The central portions of these vertebræ are, in all the Saurians, round, and separated from the other elements, affording a ready means of distinguishing the fossil vertebræ of the Saurians from those of other animals. One of the great peculiarities of the crocodile is its power of abdominal respiration when in the water. It is furnished with an abdominal sternum, and seven pairs of cartilaginous ribs. By means of two openings in the parietes of the abdomen, the crocodile has the power of admitting the water into the cavity, the lining of which has the power of absorbing the air from the fluid. This circumstance explains why the crocodile is so much more active and powerful when in the water than on land. Man has been defined to be a species intermediate to those that follow him. He is far superior to any other animal in the developement of his brain and nervous system; but his locomotive organs are inferior to that of the horse, his circulating system to that of many other animals, and we perceive that even that degraded animal the crocodile has a respiratory apparatus in some respects superior to his own. These abdominal ribs exist in a rudimentary state in the white lines across the recti-muscles of most mammalia.

"These animals live in holes in the banks of rivers, and destroy their prey by holding it under water; they do not immediately eat it, but deposit it in a secret place until it is softened by decomposition. The female lays her eggs secretly, and afterwards watches them and takes charge of the young. There are sixteen species in the genus. They are classed under three subgenera, the gavial, the crocodile, and the alligator.

"The gavial is distinguished by the narrowness and length of its jaws; all the feet are palmated, and the skin rises into a dentated ridge on the posterior margin of the legs, forming a kind of semi-palmation; the tail is extremely long, and

the vertical ridge on it very strongly marked; the temporal fossæ are very large; the nasal bones only extend half way down the face, and do not, as in the crocodile, surround part of the opening into the nose, which is here entirely formed by the intermaxillary bones; the two lateral portions of the lower jaw are joined together for some extent; and the dental and opercular bones are greatly developed. The head is formed for cutting the water with facility; and we see that by the structure of its organs of locomotion, its powers of progression are considerable. According to the law of balancing of organs, noticed in the first lecture, we find a deficiency of power in its organs of offence as compared with those of the crocodile and alligator; for the elongation of the jaws throws the resistance to a considerable distance from the power, and the force is therefore much less advantageously applied, as far as regards strength, than in those animals which have short jaws, and the muscle inserted near the resistance. This animal inhabits India, and abounds in the Ganges. Ælian informs us that there were two kinds of Ganges crocodile, the one cruel and the other not so; by the first he probably meant the common crocodile; and by the second, the gavial, as from its want of strength it is less bold and ferocious than the former. Cuvier describes a second species of gavial, the tenuirostris, from a specimen in the Jardin des Plantes; it is not improbable, however, that this is only a variety of the former.

"In the crocodile, the head is shorter than that of the gavial, but is still twice as long as it is broad. The posterior members only are palmated and furnished with serrated edges; the fourth tooth in the lower jaw passes into a groove in the upper jaw; (in the alligator this tooth passes into an opening of the jaw itself, giving it the power of holding it, with great firmness;) the temporal fossa is smaller than that of the gavial. There was not any separation of species of this genus until the French expedition to Egypt, which has been beforementioned as having much advanced the study of natural history. The crocodile of the Nile is the one which has been the oftenest and best described. The eyes are more distant than in the other species, and there is no crest or elevation between them. It has six plates on the neck, and six very regular rows of rectangular plates on the back. Its colour is a dark green approaching to bronze, but much lighter under the abdomen. It is called in Egypt, champses.

"The crocodiles of the Nile are now found only in Upper Egypt, and are not lethargic, as they were formerly said to be, during four months of the year, the climate being sufficiently warm to keep them constantly in an active state. They frequently attain the length of thirty feet, or even more; they have a strong odour of musk, and their flesh is eaten by the negroes. In some parts of Ancient Egypt, the crocodile was held in great respect, and even worshipped; whilst in others every means was employed to destroy them; we have already stated the use of which they were to the Egyptians in preventing the Libyan and Arabian robbers from crossing their rivers. The same species of crocodile is found in other rivers of Africa, particularly the Gambia and Senegal, and it is remarked that the farther inland we proceed, the greater is the size of the crocodiles found there. The hippopotamus is its most formidable enemy, and conflicts frequently arise between them, the crocodile being generally worsted. Great numbers of crocodiles' eggs are destroyed by the ichneumon, and many of the young ones become the prey of birds, tortoises, &c.

"Herodotus wrote much respecting the crocodile of Egypt, though his account has been generally supposed to be very erroneous; but the observations made by Geoffroy de St. Hilaire, and the information which he acquired from the Egyptian fishermen, tend very much to confirm it. It appears that, at the time of Herodotus, the crocodile inhabited Lower Egypt; and it is, therefore, not unlikely that the hybernation mentioned by him really took place, though it is not the case at present. The time during which it can remain under water is stated to be ten minutes, and it frequently is not seen to rise to the surface at the expiration of that time, as when it does not wish to be observed, it merely elevates its head sufficiently to obtain a supply of air through the aperture into the nose. One of the assertions of Herodotus which has been most ridiculed is, that the wren is in the habit of entering the crocodile's mouth, and removing from it the leeches adherent to the palate. As there are no leeches in the Nile, and as the wren does not inhabit Egypt, his account was considered completely fabulous; but it appears from the statement of the Egyptian fishermen at the present time, that the crocodile is much annoyed by gnats, which suck the blood from the inside of its mouth, and that a species of plover relieves it by entering its mouth when asleep, and removing them. If, then, we translated the word Τροχιλος plover, instead of wren, and βδελλα gnat, instead of leech, we shall find the account of Herodotus to be perfectly correct. When the crocodile comes out of the water, he turns his head to the wind, and holds his mouth open for a considerable time, as if by this means to make up for the deficiency of his respiration in the air, as noticed in the last lecture. From the veneration in which the crocodile was held in many parts of Egypt, it is not surprising that we find many mummies of this animal. It is not certain whether the species which was domesticated, as it were, in their temples, was or not the common crocodile of the Nile. From an examination of many embalmed specimens, Mr. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire has made it a separate species, calling it the C. suchis. He says that the head is longer and flatter; that the colour is different; and that the jaws are much less strong; besides which, its length seldom exceeded five feet. The C. acutus of St. Domingo has six plates fewer than the species we have mentioned. It has the power of bending its tail so as to make it touch the sides of its body.

"After mentioning five other species of crocodile, which present nothing very remarkable to distinguish them, Dr. R. proceeded to the alligator, which is characterised by the wideness of its head in proportion to its length; the fourth tooth in the lower jaw passes *through* an aperture in the upper jaw; the temporal fossæ are small; the feet are only semi-palmated, and there is no ridge on the posterior legs. The pike-nosed alligator, (A. lucius,) which is distinguished by the four plates on the back of his neck, inhabits North America as far as 32 deg. north of the Equator. It hybernates during the winter, and lives usually on insects and fishes, though occasionally it attacks large animals. It is stated

by Bosc, who paid much attention to its habits, that if a white man and a negro were presented to it at the same time, it would prefer the latter. He also mentions a curious stratagem of the dogs which live near the rivers where the alligators abound. When they wish to drink, they go to the water and bark; this attracts the alligators to the spot; the dog immediately runs as he can to some distant part of the river, where he has time to drink before the alligators can come up with him. The A. sclerops is distinguished by a mark round the eyes, resembling a pair of spectacles, whence its name, and by the narrowing of the jaw. The distinction between the other species is quite arbitrary; they are named palpebrosus, trigonatus, and cuvierianus.

"With respect to the extinct species of this genus, we may remark, that the older the strata in which remains of them are found, the more these remains differ from the animals at present existing. The first fossil Saurian animal of which we have any account, was described by Dr. Stukeley, in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1718. It was found in the oolite, near Newark, and was at first supposed to have been a human skeleton. Dr. Stukeley considered it to be either a crocodile or a porpoise, though the presence of the pelvis should have made him perceive that it could not be the latter. M. Conybeare has since determined it to be the Plesiosaurus. In 1798 a fossil Saurian was discovered in the lias on the shore near Whitby. The length of the spine was nine feet, and that of the head two feet nine inches. The form of its head was very similar to that of the gavial, to which it seemed more closely allied than to the other genera. The Crocodilus priscus may in the same manner be considered as an extinct species of gavial, though it differs from it in several important particulars, having ten more vertebræ in the tail, and the femur being twice as long as the tibia, whilst in the gavial it is of the same length. It was found in the Jura limestone (an oolitic formation.) The teleosaurus affords, in some degree, an illustration of Lamarck's theory of the progressive elevation of the forms of the lower animals, until they arrive at a higher state. It resembles the gavial in many respects; but the developement of the organ of smell shows an advance towards the conformation of the mammalia. The steneosaurus is found in the oolite near Honfleur. It may be considered an extinct species of gavial. Many remains of the crocodile have been found in the iron-sand of Tilgate Forest, and in the chalk formation."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

A paper on the subject of diseases reckoned contagious, more especially in connexion with the prevalent epidemic, from the pen of Dr. Heberden, was read by Dr. Hawkins, at a recent meeting. The author appeared to lean to the side of contagion; but in clear and unbiassed language, he reviewed the arguments and facts urged by the supporters of contagion and non-contagion. The course of no disease, he observed, had been traced with more certainty than that of Cholera for the last fifteen years. Was it to be supposed that its ravages were occasioned by a certain state of the atmosphere? If so, why had it travelled so slowly? Influenza, dependent on that cause, was marked by an opposite character—it travelled swiftly. On the subject of predisposition, the author observed, it was not enough that the seed should be vigorous, the temperature of the atmosphere suitable; the soil also must be adapted to circumstances: clearly implying, we think, that if the system be not made a fit receptacle for a certain class of diseases by intemperance, privation, or inattention to cleanly habits, attacks of this kind will be less frequent and virulent, although aided by peculiarity of sky or climate. On infection some curious remarks were made: *ex. gr.* the inhabitants of a part of the Hebrides, on the authority of the clergyman, it was stated, always "caught a cold," as the phrase is, on the arrival of a stranger amongst them! Again, it was well known that individuals visiting certain parts of the globe, were more liable to peculiar diseases than the inhabitants. Was this owing to insects floating invisibly in the air, who, like epicures, preferred exotics? It appeared, that amongst those who considered Cholera as contagious was Sir Thomas Monro, who fell a victim to its malignant attacks: surrounded by his friends, while on his death-bed, he warned them of the consequences of their kind attention, and called upon them to leave him to himself. After some remarks on the analogy of contagion in small-pox and that in Cholera, where some are susceptible and others non-susceptible—a circumstance which might be adduced, by those who were so inclined, as a refutation of the doctrine of contagion — the paper concluded by a few hints on disinfection and prevention; the former, boiling in water, or exposing to a strong heat, the suspected article; the latter, natural good health and temperance.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

An article, entitled "Etruria," was read from a manuscript by Sir W. Gell, on Roman topography; in which the author enters at considerable length into a discussion upon the origin of the nations inhabiting that part of the Italian peninsula; their connexion with the Pelasgi and the Celts; the arrival of colonies of Tyrrhenians, or Lydians, from Asia-Minor, and the migration of Siculi, or Tyrrhene Pelasgians, to Athens, where, according to Pausanias, they were employed in constructing part of the wall of the Acropolis. The author endeavours to explain and to reconcile the various accounts given of the origin of the Etrurians by Herodotus, and the several writers that have followed his opinion (who derive them from the continent of Asia), on the one side, and of Dionysius of Halicarnassus on the other, who describes them as Greeks. Some simi-

larities are traced in the memoir between the ancient language of Etruria and that of Thrace; and others between the Etrurian tongue and that of the ancient Gauls or Celts, are accounted for by the extension of the nation to the modern city of Turin, on the west, and to the river Adige, or the ancient Athesis, on the eastern portion of Cisalpine Gaul. An allusion is made to the opinion of Festus, that the name of Tuscans came from Θυοσκοσι, said to have been given to them from their frequent sacrifices. A connexion also seems to have existed between this denomination and that of the Osci, although it does not appear that this last-mentioned people bore any prominent part in the history of Etruria.

Whatever may have been the importation of Greek colonies or inhabitants into Etruria in the earliest times, the first historical evidence on this subject is the flight of Demaratus from the tyranny of Cypselus, at Corinth, in the year 658 B. C. the date of his settlement at Tarquinii, now Corneto. His son was called to the throne of Rome, under the name of Tarquinius Priscus.

There is every reason to believe that many of the arts of Greece, and the refinements of civilization, were introduced into Etruria on this occasion; amongst these arts were paramount, that of working in brass, for which Corinth had been long celebrated; architecture, particularly sepulchral; and the manufacture of fictile vases, more than 3000 of which have been discovered in the tombs lately excavated.

Sir W. Gell then enters into a full and expressive description of the sculptures and paintings which were found upon the walls of the tombs at Corneto or Tarquinii, and which were chiefly illustrative of the religious ceremonies and games of the inhabitants, bearing a very strong analogy, almost amounting to an identity, with those which exist on the monuments, and are described in the writings, of ancient Greece.

Tarquinii was reduced to the condition of a Roman colony in the year U. C. 456: and as it cannot be imagined that the heroic tumuli of this city were erected after that period, nor indeed during its decline, the last of these monuments could not have a later date than 300 years B. C.

Many inscriptions exist in these tombs; but as yet the interpretation of this mysterious language, though its remains are so considerable, and though they are written in a character clearly identical, in almost every letter, with the Pelasgic or very ancient Greek, has defied the efforts of the learned. Among the great variety of specimens of the language which exist, a few are bilinguar; of these, the writer gives a sufficient number to show in what way the Roman names most familiar to us were formed or corrupted from the Etruscan. His account of what is known of the language of Etruria is concluded with a notice of such words belonging to it as have been left by ancient writers, of which few or none can be traced with certainty in any of the numerous remaining writings of the country.

VARIETIES.

A number of informations have been laid against individuals for using drainage tiles for ordinary purposes, contrary to the provisions of the 7th George IV. cap. 49, sec. 3. In order that our readers may be put on their guard, we extract the following from the Act:—"It shall be lawful for any person to make tiles or bricks for the sole purpose of draining wet or marshy land without being charged or chargeable with any duty, provided that all such tiles or bricks shall be stamped or moulded by the person making the same with the word 'drain' in or near the centre of one of the surfaces of such tile or brick, in so plain and distinct a manner that the same may be easily and distinctly legible to any officer of the Excise or other person examining the same, both before and after such tiles or bricks shall have gone through the process of burning, and become fit for use; and if any person making such tiles or bricks as aforesaid, or any other person or persons, shall sell or deliver, use, or employ any such, so stamped or moulded as aforesaid, for any other purpose than that of draining wet or marshy land, they shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds."

The otter is becoming a rare animal in England; but one measuring 52½ inches in length, and 24 in circumference at the shoulders, was lately caught in the river Coquet, Northumberland. It had nine white spots upon its skin.

The following is an account of the quantities of the different kinds of Corn imported into Great Britain during the year 1830:—

Wheat	qrs.	1,544,060
Barley	ditto	281,713
Oats	ditto	541,859
Rye	ditto	65,910
Peas and Beans . .	ditto	82,130
Wheat meal and flour,	cwts.	461,895

After a conference of the taxing officers of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, the following scale of allowance to witnesses for maintenance and attendance has been agreed to; so that every witness may hereafter know what he

is entitled to receive, and for which he is *compellable* to attend :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
For travelling expenses per mile one way	0	1	0	to	0	7	0
Common witnesses, such as labourers, journeymen, &c. per day	0	5	0	to	0	15	0
Tradesmen, yeomen, and farmers	0	10	0	to	0	15	0
Auctioneers and accountants	0	10	6	to	1	1	0
Gentlemen, merchants, bankers, &c. *if in London*, one guinea only, with subpœna; if at Assizes, per day	1	1	0				
Professional men	1	1	0	to	2	2	0
Attorneys' clerks	0	15	0	to	1	1	0
Females, according to station in life	0	5	0	to	1	0	0

The following return has been issued from the Treasury :—Return, showing in one table the Numbers of the following Descriptions of Armed Force in the United Kingdom on the first of January, 1832—viz. : the Regular Army of all Ranks ; the Regiments of Artillery of all Ranks ; Marines on Shore of all Ranks ; Militia Staff of all Ranks ; Volunteers of Great Britain of all Ranks ; Yeomanry of Ireland of all Ranks ; Police of Ireland of all Ranks.

	Numbers.
1. The Regular Army of all Ranks .	51,571
2. The Regiments of Artillery of all Ranks	4,589
3. Marines on Shore of all Ranks .	4,324
4. Militia Staff of all Ranks . . .	2,627
5. Volunteers of Great Britain of all Ranks	20,390
6. Yeomanry of Ireland of all Ranks	31,422
7. Police of Ireland of all Ranks .	7,367
Viz. :—Constabulary Police 6,623	
Peace Preservation Police 744	
7,367	
Total	122,369

Assessed Taxes.—An official notification has been made to the collectors of the assessed taxes, that they will be required to pay to the Receiving Inspector, the King's Taxes in full to the 5th of April current, the second week in May ; and that no defaulter's schedules will be received at the time, but under the peculiar circumstances warranted by the Acts of Parliament ; such as, void premises, removals without notice, absences under legal restrictions, bankruptcies, poverty, and the like. And to prevent a misconception, that they have the power to forbear enforcing by their warrant a levy on the defaulters, who may erroneously suppose they are entitled to a claim of forty days' indulgence, they are reminded that the Receiving Inspector is empowered by the statute to take their deposition on oath, by examination of the circumstances which they may allege for non-performance of their duty, and to cause a penalty to be inflicted on them, in not acting in conformity therewith, as regarding the assessed taxes. The land tax acts admitting no defalcation in payment whatever of the full amount under similar penalties, which the Receiving Inspector is called upon to enforce, for any neglect which may be considered as wilful.

The number of patients at St. Bartholomew's Hospital last year was 5275 in-patients, 7458 out-patients, and 15,137 casualty patients, many of whom were supplied with money, clothes, and other necessaries to enable them to return home. At St. Thomas's, the number was 3165 in-patients, and 20,627 out-patients, including casualties ; making a total of 53,500 persons relieved in one year by two of these distinctive ornaments of the Christian world.

Blake Medal.—His Majesty has lately purchased from the executor of the late Mr. Trattle, a medal given by the Commonwealth to Admiral Blake, together with another gold medal, and also a silver one of the Commonwealth. These three beautiful medals are published in Van Loon :—Blake, t. 2, p. 366 ; 2d, p. 23, no. 3 ; the 3d, p. 23, no. 4.—In Dr. Mead's Catalogue, 1755, Blake's medal is said to have been bought by Dr. Burton for Lord Hardwicke for 21*l.* The one in Mr. Tyssen's Catalogue, 1801, is described as having belonged to Greffier Fagel, and was bought by the late Mr. Trattle for 14*8l.* 1s. Whether or not the same medal is described in both of these Catalogues, may be easily determined by the weight. Dr. Mead's weighed 2 oz. 6 dwts. 20 grs. : if that bought by Mr. Trattle should be found to agree with this weight, there can be no doubt that it is the same ; if not, there must of course be another in some other cabinet.

On the Detection of the Traces of Writing fraudulently Erased.—Professor Gazzari of Florence, having been frequently appointed by the Tribunals, to give professional evidence on trials of this nature, instituted experiments on the subject, which, by showing him the possibility of removing not only the ink, but also the materials employed in its removal, proved that cases might arise when the fraud could not be detected in any other manner than by examining the condition of the paper or other material written on. For this purpose optical means were tried in vain, and immersion in water did not show such a difference in the absorptive power of the written and unwritten parts, as happens in the employment of certain sympathetic inks ; but on exposure of the suspected paper to a moderate fire, the paper, which in consequence of the corrosive effects of the ink, was in those parts altered in its nature, was unequally acted on by

the process of carbonization, and thus the number and length of the lines, and often the whole of the erased portion, were distinctly revealed.—*First Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.*

It is remarkable that notwithstanding the reduction of the duty on French wines, which took place in July 1831, the total consumption for the year was only 278,863 gallons, whilst that of the strong wines of Spain, Portugal, and Madeira, was 5,143,780 gallons: so that the consumption of French wines, which was said to have increased, was little more than one-twentieth of that of Spain and Portugal.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that the amount of the rewards paid in 1830 for the discovery of offenders in the disturbed districts, was 31,843*l.* 8s. 8d. being at the rate of 17*l.* per head, the number of prisoners having been 1887.

The sums received by churchwardens in England and Wales, from Easter 1830 to Easter 1831, was 446,247*l.* 12s.; in church rates, 51,919*l.* 1s.; from estates, 18,216*l.*; from mortuary or burial fees, 41,489*l.* 17s. poor rates, 39,382*l.* 12s.; pews and sittings, and from other sources not stated, 66,559*l.* 16s.—Total, 663,814*l.* 18s. of which, was expended, in repairs of churches, &c. 248,125*l.* 16s.; organs, bells, &c. 41,710*l.* 15s.; books, wine, &c. 46,337*l.* 19s.; salaries to clerks, sextons, &c. 126,185*l.* 17s.; any other purpose (principally visitation fees and travelling expenses), 183,523*l.* 2s. Total 645,883*l.* 9s.

Cinnamon.—The gross revenue accruing from the sales of Ceylon cinnamon, since 1823, has varied from 52,409*l.* to 170,534*l.* per annum; from which the charges in Ceylon and London are to be deducted. The average quantity sold in the last seven years has been 4,570,000 pounds, and the average price for the best has been 6s. 6d. per pound. The cinnamon is peeled at a certain season by a class called Chaliars, who are obliged to perform this duty in the forests, receiving a small fixed sum according to the quantity they deliver. Several of the inhabitants have of late made plantations of the tree, and cinnamon is received by the Government in payment of land rents. The wild cinnamon abounds in the forests of Malabar, and some plantations of the finer sort have also been lately made there. The quantity of cinnamon annually exported from Ceylon formerly, by the Dutch, appears to have been raised from 180,000 pounds to 920,000 pounds, which they procured at the rate of 5d. per pound and sold in Europe at 11s. per pound. Pepper was formerly cultivated in Ceylon, but it has latterly been chiefly purchased from Malabar, although the cultivation of it has been encouraged. It is used for preserving the cargoes of cinnamon by attracting moisture from the bales.

Dissenters in England.—The following table is extracted from the Congregational Magazine for 1829, and is drawn up from the calculations and returns made by Dissenters of the number of their meeting-houses in 1812, 1827, and 1829. The Magazine alluded to is the chief organ of the Independents:—

	Pres.	Indep.	Bapt.	Total.
In 1812,	252	799	532	1583
1827,	204	1205	805	2212
1829,	258	1289	888	2435

This is exclusive of the Methodists, the most numerous class, the Catholics, Unitarians, Quakers, &c. According to the above table, the three sects of Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, had increased 53 per cent. in seventeen years, while the increase of population in the same period must have been only about 26 per cent. The British Magazine, the organ of the Church of England, tries to lessen this apparent increase by alleging, that owing to the splitting of congregations about the choice of ministers, and other causes, Dissenting chapels are *inconsiderately* and unnecessarily multiplied; but every body knows, that in this respect the situation of the Dissenters was the same in 1812 as in 1829.

An erroneous impression has long prevailed that the holders of public securities are, for the most part, persons living at their ease, on large incomes, drawn, through this medium, from the heavy-taxed industry of the country, whereas the reverse of this, generally speaking, is the case; for by returns to Parliament in 1830, it appears, that of 274,823 holders of public securities, 83,609 of them were entitled to dividends not exceeding 10*l.* per annum to each; 42,227, none of whose incomes exceeded 20*l.*; 97,307, not exceeding 100*l.*; 51,519, having dividends from 200*l.* to 4000*l.*; and, lastly, 161 holders of stock possessing above 4000*l.* per annum.

On the 1st of January last, our Army was distributed as follows:—

In England and	Cavalry.	Guards.	Infantry.
Scotland .	5751	4452	18,569
In Ireland .	2626	745	10,428

Making a total of 51,571 men under arms in the United Kingdom; in addition to which the Military Staff amounts to 2697; the Volunteers of England and Scotland to 20,389; and the Yeomanry of Ireland to 31,422. At the same date, we had at Gibraltar 4877; Malta, 2366; Ionian Islands, 2889; Cape of Good Hope 1725; Coast of Africa, 255; Canada, 2417; Nova Scotia, 2258; Bermuda, 962; West Indies, 7574;

New South Wales, 2530; Mauritius, 1445; Ceylon, 3547; making a total force in our Colonies of 30,853 rank and file; while in India we had 18,364 rank and file.

Ireland—Grand Jury Presentments.—By a Parliamentary paper, recently printed, (No. 298, of 1832) it appears that the sums levied in the past year, 1831, in Ireland, amounted to £892,912; a sum very heavy, particularly when it is known that the tenants who chiefly pay that amount have no voice whatever in its assessment; and it is, we fear, too true, that the power of grand juries there has been often exercised to favour jobbing for the benefit of the landlords at the expense of the tenants. We feel confident that it will be the duty of Parliament to permit no moneys to be raised on the subject without their having a voice in the assessment, or in the election of those who are to assess those expenses:—

County of Antrim	£44,314
County of Armagh	23,235
County of Carlow	11,621
County of Cavan	27,409
County of the town of Carrickfergus	852
County of Clare	27,602
County of Cork	67,805
City of Cork	27,752
County of Donegal	24,607
County of Down	38,959
County of the town of Drogheda	1,185
County of Dublin	23,089
City of Dublin	29,663
County of Fermanagh	18,457
County of Galway	33,655
County of the town of Galway	3,842
County of Kerry	32,673
County of Kildare	17,206
County of Kilkenny	19,380
City of Kilkenny	2,232
King's County	15,093
County of Leitrim	14,907
County of Limerick	30,121
City of Limerick	5,921
City and County of Londonderry	24,102
County of Longford	10,216
County of Louth	10,300
County of Mayo	16,851
County of Meath	25,525
County of Monaghan	19,790
Queen's County	17,472
County of Roscommon	25,011
County of Sligo	21,158
County of Tipperary	52,198
County of Tyrone	41,616
County of Waterford	17,253
City of Waterford	4,349
County of Westmeath	13,957
County of Wexford	33,728
County of Wicklow	17,775
	£892,912

It appears from an official return that the amount of penalties received on the seizure of silk goods in the year 1827, was 298*l.*; this sum was received by compromise. The amount, in 1828, was 520*l.* also by compromise. In 1829 no penalties were recovered. The penalties altogether in 1830 amounted to 600*l.*, and in one of the cases out of which these penalties arose, the full penalty was paid on the proceedings being commenced, in the remainder by compromise. In 1831, 30*l.* was received by compromise; and in 1832 was received, by compromise for the penalties incurred, 20,000*l.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Roofs.—Sheet-iron coverings are now universally made use of on all new buildings in Petersburgh, Moscow, &c. In the case of a fire, no harm can come to a house from sparks falling on a roof of this description. The sheets of this iron covering measure 2 feet 4 inches wide by 4 feet 8 inches long, and weigh 12½ lbs. averdupois per sheet, or 1 lb. 5 oz. each superficial square foot. When the sheets are on the roof, they measure only 2 feet wide by 4 feet in length, this is owing to the overlapping. They are first painted on both sides once, and, when fixed on the roof, a second coat is given. The common colour is red, but green paint, it is said, will stand twice the time. Small bits or ears are introduced into the laps, for nailing the plates on the 2-inch square laths on which they are secured. It takes 12⅝ sheets to cover 100 feet, the weight of which is only 150 lb.; the cost only 35s., or about 3d. per foot.

United States.—Between the year 1820, when the population was 9,638,166, and 1830, when it had risen to 12,856,165, the inhabitants of these States increased in the enormous proportion of thirty souls in every hundred; and, as we know of no circumstance which has interfered to disturb this progress during the last two years, they may now be estimated at 13,627,000. In the year 1817, there was not a hundred miles of canals throughout the United States, whereas when the year 1836 comes round, they will extend to three thousand miles, and create a natural and artificial inland navigation of five-and-thirty thousand! In 1790, there were 75 post-offices and 1,875 miles of public roads; in 1830, the former had increased to 8,450, and the latter, to 115,176.

The Iron of Borneo.—The iron found all along the coast of Borneo is of a very superior quality, which every person must know who has visited Pontiana or Sambas. At Bangermassing it is, however, much superior; they have a method of working it which precludes all necessity of purchasing European steel. But the best iron of Bangermassing is not equal to that worked by the rudest Diak: all the best kris-blades of the Bugis rajahs and chiefs are manufactured by them; and it is most singular, but an undoubted fact, that the farther a person advances into the country, the better will be found all instruments of iron. Seljie's country is superior in this respect to all those nearer the coast; his golloks, spears, and kris-blades are in great demand. There are forty-nine forges at work merely in the campong of Marpow; but the mandows and spears, which he uses himself and gives to his favourite warriors, are obtained farther north. Those men live in a state of nature, building no habitations of any kind, and eating nothing but fruits, snakes, and monkeys, yet procure this excellent iron and make blades, sought after by every Diak, whose hunting excursions have in view the possession of the poor creature's spear or mandow as much as his head, improbable as it may sound. Instruments made of it will cut through over-wrought and common steel with ease. We have seen penknives shaved to pieces with them by way of experiment; and one day, a wager of a few rupees having been made with Seljie, that he would not cut through an old musket-barrel, he, without hesitation, put the end of it upon a block of wood and chopped it to pieces, without in the least turning the edge of the mandow. In the Sultan of Cotti's house there are three muskets, formerly belonging to Major Mullen's detachment, which are each cut more than half through in several places by the mandows of the party which destroyed them. This circumstance being mentioned to Seljie, he laughed, and said the mandows used on that occasion were not made of his iron, otherwise the barrels would have been cut through at every stroke.—*Abridged from an article in the Singapore Chronicle.*

St. Petersburgh.—The following is the number of public edifices and private dwellings in this capital, as stated in the returns for the year 1831:—Russo-Greek churches, 140; churches not belonging to the national faith, 19; churches or chapels belonging to various creeds, 20; monasteries, 2; chapels, 4; archiepiscopal residences, 4; palaces, 9, besides the mansion of engineers; houses of stone, 2654; and houses of wood, 5330; in all, 8183. The number of their inhabitants was 448,221: viz. 316,211 men, and 132,010 females; being an average of 84 individuals to each residence. During that year 90 new houses had been built, one half of which were of stone; and 132, of which 62 are of stone, had been begun. The number of manufactories and workshops was 187, to which twelve more were about to be added. The births amounted to 6511, whereof 3545 were boys, and 2966 girls; the marriages to 1041; the deaths to 10,573, of which 10,225 were in the common course of nature, and 22 were suicides. To these must be added 8856 males, and 4296 females; altogether, 13,152 individuals, who were carried off by the Cholera during last year: so that, in fact, the whole number of deaths was 23,725, or very nearly 53 out of every 1000 souls. Why the number of male children born should almost treble that of the females, and whence it arises that even in the ordinary course of mortality, there should exist so ill-omened a disparity between the births and deaths, as 6511 against 10,573, are topics for the inquiry of those who are sensible of the scientific importance of such investigations. We possess ourselves no data on which to found even a conjecture as to their causes.

Progress of Civilization in Egypt.—In Egypt an experiment has been made, which will probably have very important effects on the civilization of Egypt and Arabia. Two labouring men, who, we believe, had been employed near London in boring for water, were taken to Egypt by Mr. Briggs, who was at one time consul at Cairo. They were employed under the patronage of the Pacha, to bore for water in the Desert. At about thirty feet below the surface they found a stratum of sandstone; when they got through that, an abundant supply of water rose. The water usually obtained from the surface is of an inferior quality, and for many purposes useless; that which has been obtained by boring is soft and pure. We believe that the experiment has succeeded at every place where it has been made. Already, in the Desert of Suez, a tank, capable of holding 2000 cubic feet of water, had been made, and it is probable that by this time several others have been formed. By this discovery, one great impediment to the fertilizing of that country will be removed.

Hydrography.—A survey of the coast of Brazil has been completed by the corvette Emulation, pursuing the hydrographic labours commenced by Vice-admiral Roussein, under the Administration of M. de Martignac; and a chart of the Rio de la Plate, by Lieut. Baral, the commander of the Emulation, who has just returned to Toulon, is among the fruits of this expedition. The coasts of the Rio Grande and the San Pedro, too, unknown to navigators, and supposed

to be inaccessible on account of the numerous banks of moving sand, were approached within three or four miles, and, with the exception of a single bank, which does extend above seven or eight leagues from land, surveyed with the greatest accuracy; so that this part of South America may now be visited with perfect security, according to the new charts constructed on the spot.

Odessa.—The works now carrying on for the improvement of Odessa have afforded an additional evidence that, as had been presumed, from the measures of distances given by Arrian, and the anonymous author of a voyage in the Euxine, a settlement formerly existed there, under the name of Ιστριανῶν λιμήν, or harbour of the city of Istrios. Previous discoveries made in enlarging the harbour, when many beautiful antique vases of Greek workmanship were found, resembling in form those usually called Etruscan, have supported this theory; and M. Van der Vlies, a skilful engineer, who has the charge of the works in that part of the harbour, has lately presented to the museum of antiquities at Odessa an amphora in excellent preservation, and a fragment of another vase of the same kind, of a coarse earth. These vases, it is well known, were used for domestic purposes, and the ancients kept wine and oil in them. The name of the manufacturer, which it was customary to engrave within the neck of the amphora, is too much effaced to be legible.

American Seamen.—The fourth annual report of the Board of Directors of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society states, that the number of seamen belonging to the United States, estimated with as much accuracy as possible, is 102,000, of whom there are in the foreign-trade 50,000; in the coasting-trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burthen, 25,000; in coasting-vessels of less than fifty tons burthen, 5000; in the cod fishery, 5000; in the steam-vessels, 1000; and in the United States' navy, 6000.

The King of Denmark has offered a gold medal, of the value of twenty ducats, to be given to the person, whether native or foreigner, who shall first discover a telescopic comet (that is, not visible to the naked eye), and not of known revolution. Each claimant must send notice of his discovery to Professor Schumacher, of Copenhagen, by the first post afterwards, and fix the time of the discovery as well as he can, in order to enable the Professor to decide between different observers.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Inverting Trees.—In the course of ascertaining how far a circulation of sap is carried on in trees, some interesting facts have been determined by Mr. Knight and others with regard to the effect of inverting stems, or, in other words, of planting the superior part of the stem, and thus converting it into a root. If the stem of a plum or cherry-tree, which is not too thick, be bent, and the top be put under-ground, while the roots are gradually detached, in proportion as the former top of the stem becomes firmly fixed in the soil, the branches of the root will shoot forth leaves and flowers, and in due time will produce fruit.

Germination of Seeds by Oxalic Acid.—Oxalic-acid has been of late successfully used to make old seeds germinate. They are put into a bottle of the acid until germination commences, which is generally in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, when they are taken out and sown in the usual manner. Seeds from twenty to forty years' old have been successfully treated in this way.

Dew.—The following is Dr. Wells's ingenious theory of dew: "The most copious deposition of dew takes place when the weather is clear and serene; and the substances that are covered with it are always colder than the contiguous strata of air, or than those bodies on which dew is not deposited. In fact, dew is a deposition of water previously existing in the air as vapour, and which loses its gaseous form only in consequence of being chilled by contact with colder bodies. In speculating, therefore, about the cause of this interesting and important phenomenon, the chief object is to discover the principle by which the reduction of temperature is effected. The explanation proposed by Dr. Wells, and now almost universally adopted, is founded on the theory of M. Prevost. If it be admitted that bodies radiate at all times, their temperature can remain stationary only by their receiving from surrounding objects as many rays as they emit; and should a substance be so situated that its own radiation may continue uninterruptedly without an equivalent being returned to it, its temperature must necessarily fall. Such is believed to be the condition of the ground in a calm, starlight evening. The calorific rays which are then emitted by substances on the surface of the earth, are dispersed through free space and lost; nothing is present in the atmosphere to exchange rays with them, and their temperature consequently diminishes. If, on the contrary, the weather is cloudy, the radiant caloric proceeding from

the earth is intercepted by the clouds, an interchange is established, and the ground retains nearly, if not quite, the same temperature as the adjacent portions of air. All the facts hitherto observed concerning the formation of dew tend to confirm this explanation. It is found that dew is deposited sparingly, or not at all, in cloudy weather; that all circumstances which promote free radiation are favourable to the formation of dew; that good radiators of caloric, such as grass, wood, the leaves of plants, and filamentous substances in general, reduce their temperature, in favourable states of the weather, to an extent of ten, twelve, or even fifteen degrees below that of the circumambient air; and that while these are drenched with dew, pieces of polished metal, smoothed stones, and other imperfect radiators, are barely moistened, and are nearly as warm as the air in their vicinity."

USEFUL ARTS.

It will be recollected that we, some time since, gave publicity to a statement respecting a process by which, as it was stated, a considerable quantity of spirit could be obtained from bread whilst it was undergoing the operation of baking. The "Journal des Connaissances Usuelles et Pratiques" has a letter upon this subject, signed M. Lejeune and R. Moreuse, in which it is denied, upon the authority of experiments made, that the results alleged to have been obtained in England are at all attainable; first, because the materials of ovens are too permeable to prevent the alcohol from escaping out of them; and secondly, that at a temperature of 300 degrees, the alcohol, if it exists, is immediately transformed into acetous air by the air contained in the oven, or that which penetrates by imperceptible fissures (the mouth being well-luted), in spite of every imaginable precaution. Neither, it is added, can ovens be at all adapted for distillation, without materially impeding the baking of the bread. It appears, however, notwithstanding, that a plan is in progress for giving effect to this discovery: the Editors of the "Repertory of Arts" thus refer to it:—

"We have tasted a sample of bread, pure in quality, light in texture, and delicious to the taste, from which, during the process of baking, a considerable quantity of alcohol had been extracted. The process, which will be found to interfere with a patent taken out by Mr. Hicks, is the invention of a native, who can produce various testimony that he had procured the same results, and by the very same means, long before.

"It is needless to allude to the advantages, in point of revenue, that the company of bakers will derive from the above important and ingenious discovery, or the benefit that will ultimately accrue to the public from the depreciation in the price of the article of bread, which must inevitably follow the adventitious profit that will be derived by the manufacturers."

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Thomas Gaunt, of Chapman-street, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for his invention of a certain improvement or improvements in gaiters or spatterdashes.

Joshua Taylor Beale, of Church-street, Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer, for certain improvements in steam engines.

John Howard Kyan, of South-row, Euston-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. for a new mode of preserving certain vegetable substances from decay.

John Bate, of the Poultry, in the City of London, Optician, for an improvement or improvements on machinery applicable to the imitation of medals, sculpture, and other works of art executed in relief.

Alexander Beattie Shankland, of Liverpool-street, in the City of London, for a new method of spinning flax and hemp by means of machinery. Communicated by a foreigner.

George Edwards, of St. Mary's-square, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Gentleman, for a philosophic alphabet or arrangement of letters, forms, or figures, by which the articulate sounds of languages may be scientifically denoted.

Benjamin Cook, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Brass Founder, for an improved method of manufacturing various useful articles from a metal not hitherto used for that purpose.

John Demeur, of Water-lane, Tower-street, in the City of London, Gentleman, for the extraction of oleaginous matter from a certain foreign vegetable kernel, and the application of the said oleaginous matter to the making of oil, candles, soap, and other articles of commerce, a part of which invention has been communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.

John James Clark, of Market Raven, in the County of Lincoln, Gentleman, John Nash, of the same place, Tile and Brick Manufacturer, and John Longbottom, of Leeds, in the county of York, Machine Maker, for certain improvements in the machinery and process used in the manufacture of tiles, bricks, bread, biscuits, and other articles formed of plastic materials, a part of which improvements is applicable to other purposes.

Richard Roberts, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Civil Engineer, for a certain improvement or certain improvements in steam engines, and also in the mechanism through which the elastic force of steam is made to give impulse to and regulate the speed of locomotive carriages.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Rev. Leir Parsons, 18mo. 3s.

Greisley's Life of Gregory VII. 8vo. 12s.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXIX.—Plutarch, Vol. VII. 4s. 6d.

Poynder's History of Francis Spira, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Trotter's Key to Ingram's Mathematics, 12mo. 8s. 6d.

Hiley's Grammar of the English Language, 12mo. 4s.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXX.—Hesiod, &c. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Dowling's Introduction to Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, 18mo. 9d.

Connor's Greek Grammar, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Dictionnaire de Verbes et Phrases Idiomatiques Français, par Lea, 12mo. 3s.

Noble's Rudiments of the Hebrew Language, 12mo. 5s.

Newton's Introduction to Astronomy, 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Harford's Agamemnon of Æschylus, 8vo. 18s.; large paper, 2*l.*

HISTORY.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library; Vol. VI.—British India; Vol. I. 5s.

History of South Africa, 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, Vol. XXX.—History of Spain and Portugal, 4 vols. Vol. II. 6s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Instructions for Preparing Abstracts of Titles, 12mo. 5s.

MEDICAL.

Clement's Observations on Surgery and Pathology, 8vo. 8s.

Astley Cooper on the Thymus Gland, 4to. 14s.

Blackmore on Consumption, 8vo. 9s.

Dr. Clanny's Hyperanthraxis, or the Cholera at Sunderland, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Reid's Outlines of Medical Botany, 12mo. 9s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Roscoe's Novelist's Library, Vol. XII.—Tristram Shandy, Vol. II. 6s.

The Radical, an Autobiography. By the Author of "The Member," 5s.

Contarini Fleming, 4 vols. fcp. 1*l.* 4s.

Edgeworth's Tales and Novels, in 18 vols. with Plates, Vol. I. fcp. 5s.

Arlington, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

The Contrast. By the Earl of Mulgrave, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy, No. IV.—Demerara, 1s. 6d.

The Fair of May Fair, 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

POETRY.

Schiller's Fiesco, a Tragedy, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Malloch's Immortality of the Soul, with other Poems, 12mo. 5s.

Rutherford's Maternal Sketches, 12mo. 7s.

The Maid of Elvar. By Allan Cunningham, 12mo. 6s.

Rebecca. By Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, 8vo. 10s.

THEOLOGY.

Hobart's Analysis of Burnet on the Thirty-nine Articles, 12mo. 4s.

The Record of Family Instruction, 18mo. 3s.

Hawes's Lectures to Young Men, 18mo. 2s.

Stowell's Missionary Church, 12mo. 3s.

Doddridge's Family Expositor, imperial 8vo. 1*l.* 1s.

The Church of God, in a Series of Sermons. By the Rev. R. W. Evans, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Fry's Scripture Principles of Education, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Short's History of the Church of England, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Sewell's Parochial Sermons, 12mo. 5s.

Christian's Family Library, Vol. I.—Luther and the Reformation, Vol. I. 12mo. 6s.

Tracts of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, 8vo. 5s.

Burder's Self-Discipline, 32mo. 2s.

Eyre on St. Paul's Epistles, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

Death-Bed Scenes, Second Series.

Coxe's Lectures on the Evidence from Miracles, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, with Taylor's Fragments, imperial 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

Bridge's Fifty-four Scriptural Studies, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Rogers's Family Prayers, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Rev. D. B. Baker's Discourses, &c. 12mo. 4s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Liddiard's Tour in Switzerland, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Statham's Indian Recollections, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Seaward's Narrative; Second Edition, 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

Mundy's Pen and Pencil Sketches, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Little Library, Vol. VIII.—The Farm. By Jeffrys Taylor, 16mo. 4s.

The Canadas. By John Galt, 12mo. 8s.

Paul's Grecian Antiquities, 18mo. 5s.

Earnshaw's Dynamics, 8vo. 8s.

Henningsen's Scenes in Belgium, 8vo. 5s.

Colton's Manual for Emigrants, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Tate's Horatius Restitutus, 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Notes upon Notes, &c., with seven coloured plates, 18mo. 3s.

Paternal Advice to Young Men, 32mo. 1s. 6d.

The Easter Offering, or Catholic Annual for 1832, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lewis's Second Series of Lessons on the Game of Chess, 8vo. 20s.

Fifty Games of Chess actually played, 8vo. 5s.

Scott's Stourbridge and its Vicinity, 8vo. 21s.

Rowe on the Ruins of Empires, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Toilette of Health, Beauty, and Fashion, fcp. 5s.

Belno's Hindoo Costume, folio, 4*l.* 10s.

Pritchard's Microscopic Cabinet, 8vo. 18s.

The Youth's Cornucopiæ, 12mo. 6s. 6d. cloth; 7s. 6d. roan.

Flowers of Fable, 18mo. 5s.

Emigrant's Pocket Companion, 12mo. 6s.

Cruikshank's Illustrations of Smollett, &c. 12mo. 12s.

The Anniversary Calendar, 2 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 2s.

Calabria, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Taylor's New Description of the Earth, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Bransby's Portfolio of Anecdotes, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Cobbin's Annual Historian for 1831, 18mo. 4s.

Markham's New Children's Friend, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Third Volume of "The Memoirs of Madame Junot," including a period pregnant with great events, may be expected shortly.

A work of a singular nature is in a state of forwardness at press, entitled "Private Correspondence of a Woman of Fashion."

"Lights and Shadows of American Life, illustrative of the Manners, &c. of our Transatlantic Brethren," and written by a Coterie of Authors in the United States, is on the eve of appearance.

"Henry Masterton; or the Adventures of a Young Cavalier." By the Author of "Richelieu," "Darnley," &c. is nearly ready for delivery.

The number of "The Standard Novels for July will consist of Mr. Cooper's celebrated Tale entitled "The Prairie."

A work of Popular Zoology, containing [the Natural History of the Quadrupeds and Birds in the Zoological Gardens, &c.

"An Account of Anne Jackson, with Particulars concerning the Plague and Fire in London, written by Herself."

The Rev. Richard Cattermole has in the press, "Becket; an Historical Tragedy; The Men of England; an Ode; and other Poems."

"An Historical and Topographical Guide to the Isle of Wight."

Mr. Britton's "Topographical Sketches of Tunbridge Wells," with Maps and Views, is nearly ready.

"Statistics of France; the Government, Finances, Taxation, Commerce, Agriculture, Royal Navy, State of Crimes and Punishment, Prisons and Galleys, Public Press, National Guard," &c. By Lewis Goldsmith, Author of "The Secret History of the Cabinet of Buonaparte," &c.

The numerous readers of Sir Jonah Barrington's two volumes of "Personal Sketches," will duly appreciate the announcement that his third volume, which has been only delayed for the admission of some extra stores of genuine Hibernian Anecdote, will be published in the course of a very few days.

Mrs. S. C. Hall is, we understand, preparing for publication a three-volume tale, under the title of "The Buccaneer," the scene of which is laid along the coast of Kent and in the vicinity of London, during the latter years of the Protectorate.

"A Manual of Grecian Antiquities, being a Compendious Account of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks, for the use of Schools," &c. By George H. Smith.

"La Coquetterie: a Tale—Sketches of Society in France and Belgium."

A new edition of the first volume of Colonel Napier's "History of the War in the Peninsula," with a Reply to various Opponents, &c.

"A History of the King's German Legion, from its Organization in 1803." By Major Ludlow Beamish.

The Fourth Volume of "The Cornwall Geological Transactions."

Mr. Thackrah, of Leeds, is, we hear, preparing an enlarged edition of his work "On Employments as affecting Health and Longevity in General."

"Introduction to Botany." By John Lindley, Esq.

"Cavendish and his Critics, or Whig versus Tory."

A new fashionable Monthly Magazine is announced by Mr. Harral, under the title of "La Cour des Dames; or Gazette of Fashion, Literature, and the Fine Arts," with a series of Portraits, &c.

The translator of the "Tour of a German Prince" is, we hear, now translating the Correspondence of Schiller and Goethe, which forms six volumes in the German.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

CUVIER.

George Cuvier, son of an officer in the Swiss regiment of Waldner, was born at Montbeliard, in August 1769. This town, although now appertaining to France, was then capital of a county annexed to the Duchy of Wurtemberg. To this circumstance Cuvier owed the felicity of being half French, half German, an immense advantage to the man of letters and science, since it at once gives him the key of two contrasted realms of study and of thought, of which not only the united stores, but the continual comparison, are of unspeakable benefit. He was educated at the college of Montbeliard, and in the Lutheran religion, which was that of his parents. They destined him to the army; but the youth himself decided for a more studious profession, and directed his views towards the church. He was chiefly incited to this, by knowing that as a candidate for orders he should be sent gratuitously to the University of Tubingen, that is, if his proficiency entitled him to the first places at examinations. For this he laboured with all his might, and it is said, deserved it. But the caprice of examiners deprived him of the advantage, and Cuvier was disappointed. Many of his fellow-townsmen, however, aware of the boy's exertion and talent, and suspecting unfairness, applied to Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg, who then governed the county; and he hearkening to their recommendation, appointed Cuvier to the military school at Stuttgard. Here again the boy's fate had distracted him from the church, which certainly would not have proved favourable to his scientific studies, and sent him, contrary to his expectation, to an establishment famed for scientific education.

At Stuttgard, Cuvier met the celebrated Schiller. Botany is the favourite pastime of all German students, and Cuvier amidst

his mathematical lessons found time to give himself with ardour to it. He remained four years at Stuttgard, the period allowed, and then returned to his parents. Home, however, he soon quitted on the invitation of a schoolfellow, who offered to cede to Cuvier a tuition, that he could no longer keep. The subject of our sketch accordingly removed to Normandy, and assumed the office of instructor to the children of the Comte D'Héricy. Here he found ample leisure and fit scene for the study of nature; but the neighbourhood of the sea, more favourable to animal than to vegetable life, turned his attention from botany to zoology, in which department of science there was a much wider field. In this new branch of pursuit Cuvier made such discoveries as at once introduced him to the consideration and friendship of the naturalists of Paris; and Mr. Geoffroy St. Hilaire offered to undertake a work in conjunction with him. This connexion soon called Cuvier to Paris, where he established his reputation by an introductory Essay on Zoology. He was soon after appointed, in consequence, to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy; and his lectures in this capacity, rising far above the common standard of excellence and instruction, and as remarkable for eloquence as depth, at once placed him upon the summit of scientific eminence.

Here the discerning eye of Napoleon perceived his talents, and envying Cuvier to science, he raised the Professor into the Minister. Under successive grades and titles, during the Imperial reign, he performed the principal functions of Minister of Public Instruction, and in that office became as famed for his Reports as in the philosophic chair for his lectures. Despite his political avocation, Cuvier found time for his scientific discoveries and classification. The Restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 made little change in Cuvier's position. He was too useful to be set aside. His enemies accuse him of a laxity of principle in continuing in place. But his nature was incapable of high party feeling, or of the punctilio that accompanies it. He was an administrator, not a politician—his aim to be useful, and to be employed. And Cuvier accordingly continued sedulously to divide his time betwixt his scientific study and the Council of State. Even when Louis Philippe came to the throne, the circumstance that overthrew all other men in place, made no difference with Cuvier. We are wrong—it made him a Peer, his previous title of Baron being merely nominal. His first essay in the Upper House was, we remember, not successful. The Proteus tribe, the genus Talleyrand, however delightful in private society, are not respected in public assemblies. But Cuvier had other and more solid claims to respectability and renown in the grandeur of his zoologic discoveries, and of his geologic speculations. The latter, indeed, are the poetry of such philosophy, and the best and only specimen we possess of imagination in these matters wisely tempered by the judgment. Cuvier expired on the 15th of May, 1832, and is said to have "died of a paralytic affection of the œsophagus. His body was examined by several of the most eminent pathologists of the present day; and his brain is said to have presented a mass of extraordinary volume, weighing 3 pounds 13½ ounces. Phrenologists will treasure up the evidences of his great intellectual capabilities, and an admiring posterity must ever appreciate the splendid achievements which he has effected in science, and the means of improvement which he has thus left to future generations."

MARTIGNAC.

It is singular enough that at least three-fourths of the oratoric talent of France is always to be found in, or derived from, the Department of the Gironde, of which Bourdeaux is the capital. It is remembered that the brilliant knot of orators sent by this region to the National Convention in 1792 procured to the moderate party the name of the Gironde. And it is remarkable that those men who rise from the Bourdeaux bar to the Chamber of Deputies are, in general, distinguished at once for the liberality and the moderation of their political opinions.

In 1815, however, Bourdeaux was carried away by an excess of royalty; all its writers and its talent at that period took the monarchic side of the question. The Royal favour was directed as due to that spot which had first raised the white flag in France, in gratitude for which the heir to the crown was made to wear the name. And M. Gaye de Martignac was one of those writers and barristers whom it promoted and attached. He was conspicuous in the Royalist reaction and in the Hundred Days. He was, in consequence, appointed Procureur-General at Limoges, and became a Deputy to the Chamber in 1822. He was soon after one of the Royal Commissaries that accompanied the Duc d'Angoulême on the Spanish expedition; and his advice partly contributed to those liberal proclamations of the Duke which the Spanish Government scouted and evaded. He became Councillor of State on his return.

The speeches of Martignac in the Chamber soon caused him to be looked to as a candidate Minister. Their softness, their plausibility, their unction, and classic elegance pointed him out as a man who might have saved the latterly drooping cause of

royalty. But Villele dreaded talents so marked; and Martignac had linked with the Doctrinnaire party, consisting of those liberal Royalists whom Villele's arbitrary system had disgusted.

The Liberals and the Ultras having united to eject Villele, being still unable to agree and form a coalition Ministry, and being also pretty nearly balanced in votes, a Ministry of intermediate policy was chosen, and Martignac placed at its head. In this position he did all that talent and address could effect. But overruled at court by the priestly party, and outvoted in the Chamber alternately by those on either side of him, this Ministry of Transition, as it was called, could effect little, except to defer the crisis.

Whether Martignac would have long succeeded in this is doubtful: for the evident weakness of his position brought him into some contempt both with the nation and with the King; and the latter, as we know, decided his own fate, and precipitated the catastrophe by making Martignac give place to Prince Polignac.

From that time Martignac became politically dead. With true sagacity, despairing of the monarchy, he shrank in disgust from all part in public affairs; and his moral languor becoming gradually a physical one, he pined in sinking health, until he at length expired. He lived long enough, however, to witness the Revolution that he had foreseen.

In his latter days Martignac consoled his sick couch by literary composition. A tale, written by him, was published a little before his death in the "Revue de Paris." It is curious as the production of a statesman, but otherwise of little merit.

CHAMPOLLION.

M. Champollion, one of the most indefatigable and enlightened scholars of the age, died at Paris in his 42nd year, after a long and severe illness, the effect probably of his travels into Egypt, combined with his incessant application to the great object of his literary life—the elucidation of the historical records and monuments of that country. His loss, to the lovers of Egyptian literature, is almost irreparable. He has survived but a short period his great rival in the discovery of the real meaning of those mystic symbols which had so long attracted the curiosity and repelled the attempts of the learned, and which, by common consent, has been pronounced a hopeless inquiry. The labours of Dr. Young and M. Champollion penetrated through the darkness of ages, and afforded a clue to the intricacies of the long labyrinth which had perplexed and bewildered others. If the lives of these eminent men had been extended but a few years, when the jealousy for priority of claim was happily at an end, and mutual good-will and a desire to promote each other's designs had sprung up in its place, the learned world might have looked forward to results of no ordinary nature. The brilliant light of their united exertions would have dispelled all the obscurity which envelopes the chronology of history, and puzzles and confounds the student. Most of the letters which contain the particulars of Champollion's visit to Egypt have already met the public eye, and the brief summary which they give of his labours and discoveries in that land of wonders, did but increase the anxiety for the appearance of that magnificent work which the author had announced. With what delight and interest must the companions of his travels have entered into the Palaces of the Theban Pharaohs, and listened to the mighty Magician who could unfold to them "the hand-writing on the walls," and could point out to them, among the sculptured reliefs, the triumphs of Shishak over thirty Princes, and, in that number, the name and title of the King of Judah; thus confirming, in a remarkable manner, the fact related in the 1st Books of Kings, when Jerusalem was plundered by the Egyptian conqueror. In another and most interesting letter, Champollion has described the stupendous palace of Rameses Meiammoun, or Friend of Ammon, the grandfather of Sesostris. The granite sarcophagus of this monarch was removed to Paris by the interest of the French consul; but its lid of red granite had been previously removed, and presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum by Belzoni, whom to name is to lament. The reign of Rameses Meiammoun carries us back sixteen centuries before the Christian era. To Champollion's sagacity and communication we are indebted for the explanation of the mystic legend which surrounds the lid of the sarcophagus, and which proclaims the titles and name of the hero. We have been informed that the Life of Dr. Young is employing the leisure hours of a consummate mathematician and a scholar, and who is himself no mean proficient in Egyptian lore. We sincerely hope that the fame of Champollion will be perpetuated, by as able a pen, from among the ranks of his own countrymen.

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

For more than forty years connected with the public press of London, and much with the theatrical world, few men were more generally known to the wide circles of society than Mr. Taylor. He was the son of the celebrated Chevalier Taylor, whose travels over the Continent as the curer of all diseases, boasted an *éclat* unrivalled in more modern times. Early introduced by

him to life, Mr. Taylor himself practised with considerable reputation as an oculist: but his vocation was for the drama, journalism, and light literature; and he almost entirely gave up his profession to follow these. Mr. Taylor, we presume, wrote a greater number of prologues and epilogues than any man that ever existed; and he also produced an immense multitude of compositions on almost every subject,—friendly tributes on happy, and consolatory verses on sad occasions; lines on pictures, (for he was attached to, and no mean connoisseur in the fine arts,) songs, epigrams, and, in short, every species of poetical production. Some of his humorous pieces are possessed of great merit: his Monsieur Tonson, for instance. The small volume in which it appeared, had several similar stories of hardly inferior point and merriment, including a story of Hayman and the Lion. In his later years, Mr. Taylor published a larger collection of his miscellanies; but they were not deserving of being remembered beyond the period and circumstances which had elicited them. Mr. Taylor also wrote, we believe, a pamphlet on the dispute at the Haymarket Theatre (1791,) and the brief biographical sketches which accompanied Cadell's "British Gallery of Portraits." He was a clever and well-informed dramatic critic, and lived on terms of intimacy with all the principal performers of his day, being farther connected with the Kemble family by marriage;—his first wife, and, we believe, Mrs. Stephen Kemble were sisters. In private, Mr. Taylor was known to thousands as a most facetious companion. He was a punster of invincible perseverance, but often said very witty things; and in his better days was, perhaps, as entertaining in conversation, with anecdote, playfulness, and satire, as any man within the bills of mortality. He was for a long period a proprietor of "The Sun" newspaper, to which he contributed every sort of authorship to which the columns of a periodical is open. Mr. Taylor was acquainted with many of the most distinguished individuals of the age. By his second marriage, to a Scottish lady of highly respectable family, he has left a son, whose amateur musical talents are of a delightful order. Infirmities and age had of late years withdrawn him much from his wonted places; so that his loss will not be so obvious as if he had fallen in his gayer era, when, indeed, few men could have been more missed, even from the wide society of the metropolis, than John Taylor.

SIR RICHARD BIRNIE.

On the 29th April, Sir Richard Birnie, Knight, Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police, died at his official residence in Bow-street, Covent-Garden, after a severe illness of more than six months, arising from a pulmonary affection. Sir Richard, who had just completed his 73rd year, was bred to the trade of a saddler, and after serving his regular apprenticeship, came to London, and obtained a situation as journeyman at the house of Macintosh and Co. who were then saddle and harness makers to the Royal Family, in the Haymarket. His subsequent advancement in life may be attributed, in some degree, to accident. The foreman, as well as the senior partner in the firm, being absent from illness at the same time, and a command being received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for some one to attend him to take orders to a considerable extent on some remarkable occasion, "young Birnie" was directed to attend his Royal Highness. The orders of the Prince were executed so completely to his satisfaction, that he often afterwards, on similar occasions, desired that the "young Scotchman" might be sent to him. By the exercise of the diligence, perseverance, and honesty for which so many of his countrymen have been remarkable, he at length became foreman of the establishment of the Messrs. Macintosh, and eventually a partner in the firm. During the progress of these events, he became acquainted with the present Lady Birnie, the daughter of an opulent baker in Oxenden-street, Haymarket, and married her, receiving in her right a considerable sum in cash, and a cottage and some valuable land at Acton, Middlesex. He then became a householder in St. Martin's parish, and soon distinguished himself by his activity in parochial affairs.

During the troublesome times of the latter part of the Pitt Administration he was an ultra Loyalist, and gave a proof of his devotion to the "good cause" by enrolling himself as a private in the Royal Westminster Volunteers, in which corps, however, he soon obtained the rank of Captain. After serving the offices of constable, overseer, auditor, &c. in the parish, he became, in the year 1805, churchwarden, and in conjunction with Mr. Elam, a silversmith in the Strand, his co-churchwarden, and Dr. Anthony Hamilton, the then Vicar of St. Martin's parish, founded the establishment, on a liberal scale, of a number of alms-houses, together with a chapel, called St. Martin's Chapel, for decayed parishioners, in Pratt-street, Camden Town, an extensive burying ground being attached thereto. St. Martin's parish being governed by a local act of Parliament, two resident Magistrates are necessary, and Mr. Birnie was, at the special request of the late Duke of Northumberland, placed in the Commission of the Peace. From this time, exercising the tact so cha-

racteristic of his countrymen, he betook himself to frequent attendances at Bow-Street office, and the study of the penal Statutes and Magisterial practice in general.

He was at length appointed police magistrate at Union Hall, and after some few years' service there, was removed to Bow-street office, to a seat on the bench of which he had long most earnestly aspired. In February 1820, he headed the party of peace officers and military in the apprehension of the celebrated Cato-street gang of conspirators. In the affray which took place on that occasion at the entrance to the hay-loft in which the offenders met, he received a shot through the crown of his hat. In August 1821, at the funeral of Queen Caroline, Sir Robert Baker, having offended the "Powers that were," by pursuing a line of conduct which they called pusillanimous, but which many designated as highly honourable both to his heart and head, he received a hint that he might retire, which he immediately acted upon. Mr. Birnie, upon this, was appointed chief magistrate, and as a matter of course, received the honour of knighthood. He has left a daughter and two sons.

ADMIRAL WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq. senior Admiral of the Fleet, was the son of the Rev. Frederick Williams, D. D. Prebendary of Peterborough, and Rector of Peakirk, Northamptonshire, and was born in the episcopal palace at Peterborough on the 6th of January, 1741-2, and lost his father at the age of five years. From a school at Stamford he was removed to Eton, where he remained until he commenced his naval career at the age of fifteen, during the reign of George the Second, entering in 1757 as a midshipman in the Royal Sovereign.

As the character of the future man is often developed in youth, perhaps the following instance of coolness, intrepidity, and humanity, may with propriety be introduced here. Whilst serving on a foreign station as midshipman, young Williams (for he did not take the name of Freeman until late in life) and a brother midshipman had each a favourite dog on board. W.'s dog, by some means, gave offence to the other younker, who threatened to throw the animal overboard. "If you do," rejoined Williams, "then yours shall follow;" and each kept his word. Enraged at the loss of his dog, the other midshipman demanded satisfaction and offered to fight.—"Be calm, Sir," replied young Williams coolly, "you have acted most brutally towards my poor dog, and I have retaliated on yours, as I promised you I should do. You are entitled to no satisfaction from me, but your unoffending brute is, and therefore I propose to save the life of yours, if you will do the like by mine." The proposal was accepted, and Williams instantly leaped overboard, swam to the dog and secured him in preference to his own, returned to the ship, and with the dog under his arm was hauled up by a rope thrown over the side for him to hold by. He then, to his great delight, witnessed the sousing which his brother midshipman had to undergo in his turn, and who was equally successful in the performance of his task. The youths, however, had been guilty of a breach of orders in thus risking their lives, and were mast-headed by way of punishment.

In 1768, Mr. Williams was made Master and Commander, and in 1769 appointed to the Otter sloop of war. In 1771, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and successively appointed to the Wolf and Active frigates, stationed in the West Indies. In April 1780, he was appointed to the Flora Frigate, belonging to the Channel fleet; in which, on the 10th of August following, being on a cruise off Ushant, he engaged an enemy's frigate and a cutter, the former of which he captured after a most desperate action. She proved to be la Nymphe, of 32 guns, pierced for 40, and 291 men, 63 of whom, including her commander, were killed, and 73 wounded. The loss sustained by the Flora was 9 killed and 27 wounded. She had, in addition to 36 guns, six eighteen pounder carronades; and this action is supposed to have been the first in which any ship of war was armed with carronades, a species of ordnance which has since repeatedly proved of such essential service. He was afterwards appointed to the Prince George of 90 guns, and was in the several engagements off St. Kitt's with Comte de Grasse on the 25th, 26th, and 27th Jan. 1782. He also was, in the month of April following, in that ship, in the battle between Lord Rodney and the Comte de Grasse, the Prince George forming a part of Admiral Drake's division.

With the termination of the American war ended the naval services of this brave officer. At the commencement of the French war he tendered his services again, but they were declined. The Admiral was liberal in his politics, which did not suit the Pitt Administration; and thus the country was deprived of his further services, and he of those laurels which were awarded to others.

Captain Williams attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1794, that of Vice-Admiral in 1795, and of Admiral, Jan. 1, 1801. He was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, together with Lord Gambier, only two days after the accession of our present Sovereign, June 28, 1830;

and his Majesty shortly after sent him a splendid baton as an ensign of that rank. Admiral Freeman had previously been for nine years the senior Admiral of the Red, from the time when the Earl of St. Vincent was made an Admiral of the Fleet, at the Coronation of King George the Fourth; and, with the exception of the Duke of Clarence, he was the senior officer of the Royal Navy, from the death of the Earl of St. Vincent, March 15, 1823.

We inserted in our last number a memoir of Goethe. The following account of the honours paid to his remains, will be perused with deep interest. It was contained in a letter dated Weimar, March 31st, and was, we believe, originally published in the Athenæum, from which we extract it.

"The Grand Duke appointed Monday last for the celebration of Goethe's funereal obsequies. His corpse was laid out on a couch, overlaid with black velvet, in a spacious apartment, lined with sable trappings, and resplendent with wax lights. Here it remained exposed to the sorrowing inspection of the public at large, during the entire forenoon of that day. The body itself lay on its couch in the centre of the apartment, resting upon pillows of white satin; a wreath of fresh laurel encircled the head; and a Roman toga, likewise of satin, was tastefully disposed round the corpse. On its right was a column, from which a crown of laurel, worked in pure gold, relieved with emeralds (a tribute from Frankfort, his native town, on the occasion of his academical jubilee,) hung suspended. Behind his head rose another column, to which was attached a lyre and a basket—the latter inclosing rolls of parchment, symbolical of the writer's literary labours; and a third column was placed on the left of the body, against which his several diplomas were displayed. At the feet were three other columns, to which the insignia of the numerous orders which princely favour and esteem had conferred upon the illustrious departed, were suspended. Large cypresses were disposed on either side behind the couch of state; and on each side stood twenty candelabra of silver; guards of honour of all ranks and classes, keeping watch beside them. Three splendid stars, in allusion to Goethe's transition to a heavenly state, hung over his remains. Multitudes came from far and near to bid them a last farewell. The coffin was removed at five o'clock in the afternoon, in order that it might be borne to the destination assigned to it by the late Grand Duke, his enlightened and munificent patron,—namely by the side of Schiller, in the sepulchre of the grand-ducal family. It was for this reason that the whole ceremony was ordered on a scale of commensurate splendour. Upon its removal, the corpse was placed in the grand-ducal hearse of state, which was drawn by four horses, and surrounded by members of the cabinet and household, and those of our learned and scientific bodies, part of the clergy and their assistants, military men, and, in short, almost every respectable inhabitant of Weimar, following on foot behind. Amongst this throng of mourners, the students of Jena, with roses attached to their sable scarfs, were not the least conspicuous. The train was closed by a line composed of the grand-ducal carriages, in one of which sat Baron de Spiegel, as the representative of the reigning prince. The chief portion of the clergy, in conjunction with a numerous choir, were stationed in the sepulchre. A beautiful hymn greeted the entrance of the funeral procession; to this succeeded a discourse, in which the preacher dwelt upon the heavy account which is required at the hands of those on whom nature has shed her richest gifts; and this was followed by one of Goethe's pieces, the music to which was composed by his oldest surviving friend, Zeller, director of the orchestra at Berlin, and performed under the superintendence of the celebrated Hummel. The coffin was then delivered into the custody of the Lord Marshal; immediately after which the chapel was cleared, and the ceremonies terminated. The coffin is of oak, lined with lead, and the external inscription is simply the following:—

'GOETHE.
Born the 28th August, 1749;
Died the 22d March, 1832.'

It is a remarkable circumstance that the carpet, on which the coffin was laid within the chapel, was a heir-loom in Goethe's family; that his parents stood upon it at the celebration of their marriage; and that, in the instance of the poet himself, it covered the floor on which the several ceremonies of his birth, marriages and sepulture were performed."

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The Cholera having ceased as an epidemic in London, the issue of reports from the Board of Health has been discontinued.

On the first of May the Royal Louisa, an elegant model of a 32-gun frigate, was launched at Woolwich Dock-yard, in the

presence of a large concourse of spectators. The ceremony was performed by the Lady of Oliver Lang, Esq. the master shipwright. The whole of the interior of the vessel, which is intended as a present to the King of Prussia, is composed of polished mahogany; the cabin is inlaid with plate-glass, and the stern surmounted with a black eagle. The size of the model is 55 feet 5½ inches in length, 12 feet in breadth, and her tonnage is 30 tons. Her lower masts were fitted on Thursday, and she was then towed into the basin for the inspection of their Majesties.

On the second of May the Vernon frigate was launched at Woolwich Dock-yard. The ceremony was performed by Lady Hawarden. In consequence of the wind and tide both setting rapidly in the same direction, she was swung against the Lancaster sheer-hulk, and in the collision her main channel sheet was carried away, and her timbers slightly injured. She was then taken in tow by the Comet steamer, and hauled into the docks. The Vernon is built upon a new principle, under the direction of Captain Symons, and is the largest frigate ever yet built in the British Navy. The following is a statement of her dimensions:—spar deck, 188 feet; main deck, 183 feet; lower deck, 176 feet; height between decks, 7 feet; height between perpendiculars, 176 feet; keel for tonnage, 144 feet 6¼ inches; extra breadth, 52 feet 8½ inches; moulded, 51 feet 4½ inches; depth of hold, 17 feet 1 inch; measured tonnage, 2082 feet 15-94 inches. She is to mount 32 pounders, and we understand she is already commissioned and placed under the command of Sir F. Collier, and will, when rigged and manned, be sent out upon a cruise with the experimental squadron, under the command of Sir P. Malcolm.

The statue of Mr. Canning has been erected on its pedestal in Palace-yard: it forms a conspicuous object, on the most appropriate site which could have been selected—the approach to the House of Commons, the scene of most of the gifted deceased's political labours.

In consequence of the Cholera becoming daily less formidable in this country, the Lords of his Majesty's Council have directed that the regulations as to surgeons, mentioned in the Order in Council of the 28th of March, be for the present dispensed with; and instructions have been given to the officers of the customs at the different ports, to permit all vessels bound to America, having a greater number of persons than fifty on board, to sail without a surgeon, provided all shall be certified by a medical man to have been free from any suspicion of Cholera for three days after embarkation.

The run on the Bank of England, on Friday, the 11th ult. and three following days, was considerable, but not more than might have been expected. The demand for gold was principally in the shape of small sums; so that there was a great appearance of bustle, and yet little business. The total amount, however, exceeded 1,000,000*l*. Every necessary preparation was made by the Bank to meet the run while it lasted, and also to meet it readily. The extensive machinery of the Mint was put in active requisition, and an array of clerks provided specially for the purpose.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Russell Richards to the Rectory of Ilketshall St. John, Suffolk. Patron, the King.

The Rev. John Templer to the Rectory of Teigngrace, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Templer.

The Rev. G. C. Clark, LL.D. to the Rectory of Bondleigh, vacant by the cession of C. B. Clark.

The Rev. Robert F. Laurence, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacy of Hampton, Worcestershire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter.

The Rev. G. W. Kershaw, of Worcester College, Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacy of Charsfield, Suffolk, on the nomination of Lord Howe.

The Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes, B.D. to the Rectory of Hardwick, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of his father, Edward Hughes.

The Rev. John James, M.A. Prebendary of Peterborough, to the Vicarage of Maxey, Northamptonshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. S. Pratt.

The Rev. Philip Gurdon, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Cranworth with Letton annexed, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. G. Brett, LL.B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to be Minister of Hanover Chapel, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Williams, M.A.

The Rev. Joseph Burrows, B.D. Senior Fellow, Hebrew Lecturer, and Senior Bursar of Brazennose College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Steeple Aston, Oxon, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Armetriding.

The Rev. W. S. Robinson, M.A. to the Rectory of Farley Hungerford.

The Rev. John Thomas Hinds to the Rectory of Pulham, Dorset, vacant by the cession of the Rev. G. S. Penfold, D.D.

The Rev. Evan Jones to the Vicarage of Colvinstone.

The Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, M.A. to the Vicarage of Exton, in the county of Rutland, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Ellicott.

The Rev. John Jenks, B.A. to the Vicarage of Thriplow, Cambridgeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Butler Berry.

The Rev. Thos. Coldwell, to the Vicarage of Althorpe, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Pryce Jones.

The Rev. Chas. Fred. Watkins, to the Vicarage of Brixworth, near Northampton, vacant by the death of the Rev. John de Chair.

The Rev. James Tyley, B.A. to the Rectory of

Addington Magna, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the cession of Dr. Etough.

The Rev. J. White, to the Vicarage of Marton, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. S. Robins, M.A., Rector of Edmonsham, Dorset, formerly Curate of Saint James's, Dorchester, has been elected Morning Preacher at the Female Orphan Asylum, London.

The Rev. Alfred Olivant, M.A., Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, to the Vicarage of Llangeler, Carmarthenshire.

The Rev. John Brigstocke, A.M., to the Rectory of Burton, Pembrokeshire, on the presentation of Earl Cawdor.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle has licensed the Rev. J. Fawcett to the Incumbency of Mallerstang.

The Rev. George Sandby, to the Perpetual Curacy of Redlingfield, Suffolk.

The Rev. T. Crompton, to the Rectory of Hackford, Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. Wilkins, formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, has been appointed Archdeacon of Nottingham, in the room of Dr. Barrow, resigned.

The Bishop of Calcutta has nominated the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A. of Queen's College, to be his Chaplain, he having been previously appointed by the Hon. East India Company to a Chaplaincy in India.

The Rev. John Frederick Churton, of Downing College, Cambridge, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Portmore, has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Threapwood, Cheshire.

The Rev. R. Etough, D.D. Vicar of Stonesby and of Croxton Kerrial, Leicestershire, to the Rectory of Claydon-cum-Akenham, Suffolk, on the cession of the Rev. J. Tyley.

The Rev. Matthew Harrison, to the Rectory of Church Oakley, Hants, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The Rev. Abraham Vicary, one of the Priests-Vicar of the Cathedral, to the Rectory of St. Paul's, Exeter.

The Rev. Sydenham Pidsley, A.B. of Worcester College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Uplowman, void by the resignation of the Rev. Richard Skinner.

The Rev. W. Gunn, B.D. to the Vicarage and Parish Church of Gorleston with Southdown, otherwise Little Yarmouth, and West Town annexed, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Stewart, to the Rectory of Twaite, Norfolk.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has appointed Major-General William Nicolay, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry Minasi, as Consul-General in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies. His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Hamilton Ross as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The King has appointed Lord Belhaven to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The office of Vice Admiral of counties is little known of late years, and was revived by his present Majesty at the commencement of his reign. They are the representatives of the King in the maritime counties as far as the right of the Lord High Admiral relates to the droits of the Admiralty; they have the care of wrecks, &c. The office is of great antiquity, and of late years it was usual to combine its duties with those of Lords Lieutenant of counties. The following is a list of the noblemen and gentlemen who have been appointed to the office of Vice Admiral, and the places of their appointment, viz.:—The Earl of Lonsdale for Cumberland; the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe for Cornwall; the Marquis of Hertford for Suffolk; the Duke of Richmond for Sussex; Viscount Maynard for Essex; Marquis of Cleveland for Durham; Duke of Northumberland for Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Marquis Camden for Kent; Duke of Beaufort for Gloucester; Earl of Stamford and Warrington for Chester; Earl of Malmesbury for Isle of Wight and Southampton; Earl Brownlow for Lincoln; Duke of Somerset for Somerset; Earl Fortescue for Devon; Hon. John Wodehouse for Norfolk; the Marquis of Anglesea for North Wales and Carmarthen; Sir John Owen for Pembroke.—Earl Cathcart for Scotland; Duke of Argyll for Inverness, Argyll, and Dumbarton.—Earl of Clancarty for Connaught (province); Earl of Donoughmore for Munster (province); Marquis of Ormonde for Leinster (province).

[The Earl of Dundonald has been restored to his rank in the Navy, as Rear-Admiral of the Blue.]

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed Frederick Lawrence, of Cowesfield House, in the county of Wilts, Esq. one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed Captain Courtney Boyle, Groom of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dashwood, deceased.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the following persons and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, by the name, style, and title of Baron Godolphin, of Farnham Royal, in the county of Bucks.

Lucius Viscount Falkland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Hunsdon, of Scutterskelfe, in the county of York.

Charles Dundas, Esq. by the name, style, and title of Baron Amesbury, of Kintbury, Amesbury, and Barton-court, in the county of Berks, and of Aston-hall, in the county of Flint. And

Robert Wilson, of Didlington and of Ashwellthorpe, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. to the House of Peers, by the name, style, and title of Baron Berners, he being eldest coheir of the said Barony, as lineally descended from Jane, daughter, and eventually sole heir, of Sir John Bouchier, the last Lord Berners, and which Barony was created by writ of summons, in the reign of King Henry the Sixth.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath to be Lord Lieutenant of the City of Dublin.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Viscount Ashbrook, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, in the room of the Lord Glenlyon, resigned.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Lord John Ponsonby, late his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies.

The King has been pleased to appoint Colonel Edward Bowater, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, to be Equerry to his Majesty, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, resigned; also

The Right Hon. William Hay, commonly called Lord Hay, to be Page of Honour to his Majesty, vice Somerset, promoted.

Married.] In Dublin, Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq. to the Lady Grace Toler, daughter of the Earl of Norbury.

St. Vincent K. H. Whitshed, Esq. only son of Admiral Sir James Whitshed, G.C.B. to the Hon. Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine.

B. Leigh Trafford, Esq. eldest son of Trafford Trafford, Esq. of Oughtrington Hall, in the county of Chester, to Eliza Frances, second daughter of Thomas Tarleton, Esq. of Chorlton Lodge, in the same county.

W. J. Hamilton, Esq. eldest son of W. R. Hamilton, Esq. of Stanley Grove, Middlesex, to Martin, daughter of J. Trotter, Esq. of Dyrham Park, Herts.

The Rev. C. Blathwayt, Rector of Langridge, Somerset, to Anne Linley, eldest daughter of W. G. Rose, Esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.

The Rev. N. H. Astley, A.M. to Anna Maria Buxton, of York-place, Portman-square, and Broad Oak, Kent, youngest daughter of the late Col. P. Hay.

At Crayford, Kent, A. Clint, fifth son of G. Clint, Esq. A.R.A. of London-street, Fitzroy-square, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mrs. Laughton, of Bexley Heath, Kent.

At St. Mary-le-Strand, Dr. Armstrong, of the Naval Hospital at Plymouth, to Mary, second daughter of Sir Robert Seppings, of Somerset Place.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rufane Donkin, K.C.B. and G.C.H. to Lady Anna Maria Elliot, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Minto.

Lieut.-Colonel Le Fevre, of the Hon. East India Company's 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Eleanor, third daughter of the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, of Enfield-house, Southampton.

Capt. G. Hill, Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Sir Robert Hill, of Prees Hall, Shropshire, to Jane, youngest daughter of T. Borough, Esq. of Chetwynd Park, in the same county.

Capt. W. I. Cary, late of the 96th regiment, to Emily Offley, youngest daughter of the late Sir R. Wakeman, Bart. of Perdeswell Hall, Worcestershire.

Capt. Geo. St. John Mildmay, R.N. to Mary, widow of the late John Morritt, Esq.

Died.] At Winchester College, the Right Rev. Geo Isaac Huntingford, D.D. Bishop of Hereford, in the 84th year of his age.

At Heathfield-place, Kent, the Earl of Thanet, in his 62nd year. He was suddenly attacked with apoplexy while attending divine service at Heathfield on Good Friday, and soon after he reached his mansion he breathed his last. He is succeeded in title and estates by his next brother, the Hon. Henry Tufton, M.P. for Appleby.

At Bruges, the Right Hon. Camden Grey, Lord Kirkcudbright, in his 58th year.

At Hall Barn, Bucks, the Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart. in his 79th year.

At Hastings, Maria Theresa, wife of Sir James Craufurd, Bart. eldest sister of the late Viscount Gage.

At Leamington, Elizabeth Sarah, wife of Sir Peter Payne, Bart. M.P. of Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire.

At Saffron Walden, Richard Burrows, Esq. aged 80 years, upwards of 30 years of which he has been an Alderman of the Corporation; and during this period served the office of Mayor four times.

At Ellesborough, Bucks, aged 38 years, the Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, Rector of that parish.

At Paris, of the cholera, in his 64th year, Mr. John M'Creery, the well known printer, late of London, author of "The Press" and other poems, and for 40 years the confidential friend of the late Mr. Roscoe.

At Brighton, the Hon. Caroline Anne Hughes, daughter of the Lord Dinorben.

At Southtown, Yarmouth, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Edward Valpy, Rector of All Saints, Thwaite, and Vicar of St. Mary, Walsham, Norfolk, late Master of Norwich School, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich.

In the 61st year of her age, the Lady Anne Wyndham, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey, and mother of Lord Durham.

Fanny, youngest daughter of William Sparling, Esq. of Petton Park, Shropshire.

At Maidley Hall, after a few days illness, in his fiftieth year, Foster Cunliffe Offley, Esq. M.P. for Chester, eldest son of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart. of Acton, Derbyshire.

At Boulogne-sur-mer, after an illness of two days, John Walmesley, Esq. eldest son of John Walmesley, Esq. of Ince, Lancashire, and of the Circus, Bath.

On his passage to the Mauritius, Sir G. W. Ricketts, Knt. one of the Judges of the Presidency of Madras.

At Bayswater, Lady Graham, wife of Sir Robert Graham, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

At Saffron Walden, in his 32nd year, Francis Hall, Esq. solicitor, coroner, and town clerk of that Corporation.

At Exeter, aged 67, the Rev. Thomas Bartlam, a Canon Residentiary and Precentor of that Cathedral, Vicar of Pinhoe and Eade.

At Exeter, in her 46th year, Eleanor Philippa, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Paterson, and daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Dacres.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

The new bridge at Staines has been opened in the presence of their Majesties, and a large party of the nobility and gentry of the county. The bridge was commenced in the spring of 1829, and the first stone was laid on the 14th of September following by their present Majesties, then Duke and Duchess of Clarence. The works were completed under the direction of Mr. George Rennie, architect, and Messrs. Joliffe and Banks, the contractors. The cost of the bridge and approaches was about 41,000*l*. It consists of three segmental arches, the middle 74 feet in span, and the two side arches 66 feet span each. These arches, for flatness of the segment and dimensions of the piers, they being only nine feet in thickness, are perhaps unique in this country, or, indeed, if the bridge at Florence be excepted, on the Continent. Two superb triumphal arches, decorated with laurel and appropriate emblems, were placed at either extremity of the bridge, upon which a large concourse of well-dressed people were admitted by tickets.

DEVONSHIRE.

Accounts from Sidmouth state that the mackerel fishery is now very brisk: more than 50,000 fish have been taken in the seans during the week previous to the 19th.—a circumstance worthy of record, from their not usually appearing at this early season. In one of the nets, a fine specimen of the Monk-fish (Squatina vulgaris, Fleming,) was caught. When first seized, about a dozen and a half of mackerel were found in its mouth, which is of the following enormous dimensions:—width, 1 foot 7 inches; greatest expansion, 1 foot 1 inch; its length was 5 feet 7 inches; and the capacity of its stomach, which occupied the whole of the epigastric region, an Imperial gallon and a half. The heart and circulatory organ were very small, while the nerves were extensively distributed and beautifully distinct.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Some time since part of the south wall of the great nave of St. Alban's Abbey fell in upon the roof of the side aisle, through which it broke. The parochial authorities immediately called in the assistance of a competent architect, and convened a meeting of the parish, by which the architect was directed to make a report of the repairs necessary for the preservation of the fabric, and the estimated expense. The report has been made, and the expense calculated at 14,000*l*. The abbey is but a parish church, for which purpose a very small part of it is only used, and the funds of the parish are wholly inadequate to uphold so vast an edifice; the parishioners have therefore determined to appeal to the liberality of the nation, to preserve from ruin this venerable edifice, so interesting to every lover of the history and antiquities of this country.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Royal Assent has been given to an Act of Parliament for lighting the city of Wells with gas, and the works will be commenced immediately. The gasometer is to be built on a piece of land at the entrance of the town, on the western road, which has been presented to the Company gratuitously for the purpose by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The following is the number and amount of claims preferred against the city of Bristol for damages occasioned by the late riots:—

	£
1 Action for	25,000
1 for	12,000
2 — 7000, and not exceeding	8000
2 — 4000, ———	5000
6 — 3000, ———	4000
3 — 2000, ———	3000
5 — 1500, ———	2500
18 — 1000, ———	1500
29 — 500, ———	1000
9 — 300, ———	500
12 — 200, ———	300
9 — 100, ———	200
6 — under	100

The Dean and Chapter of Bristol have commenced the renovation of that fine specimen of ancient architecture, the Chapter-room of the Cathedral. In removing the earth for the purpose of lowering the floor, four sand-stone coffins have been uncovered. One of them contained nearly a perfect skeleton, and on the skull there evidently appeared the remains of a fillet of gold lace. The lid of one of the coffins exhibits a sculptured representation in basso relievo of Christ's descent into hell. In one hand he bears the cross, and with the other he is delivering a sinner from the jaws of the bottomless pit. The figure of Christ occupies nearly the whole length of the lid.

The prosecution of felons at the late Assizes for Somerset, cost the county the enormous sum of 3,000*l*.

IRELAND.

There are twenty-one stipendiary magistrates in Ireland, having salaries varying from 646*l*. a-year, and 184*l*. for rent and forage, to 384*l*. a year, and an allowance of 100*l*. a year for rent and forage.

The Irish papers continue to afford a black catalogue of murders and other outrages committed in various parts of that unhappy country. An address has issued from the National Political Union, under the sanction of Mr. O'Connell, calling for a Union of all parties to repress the savage disorders which still prevail.

"The Dublin Evening Post" says:—"No language can give an adequate idea of the frightful state of lawless insubordination which prevails at the present moment throughout several districts of Ireland. The county of Kilkenny is in a state of open rebellion; the gentry prisoners in their own houses, and no protection whatever afforded for life or property. And yet Government asserts, and we are convinced Lord Anglesea believes, that the country is in a state of peace and quiet."

[The Provincial papers during this month have been almost filled with accounts of meetings to petition for Reform &c. They have been consequently almost barren of local intelligence.]

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The brightening prospects which were held out to the commercial world by the second reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, and which were already, to some extent, in a course of realization, were suddenly overcast by the division in the Committee on the first night, and the consequent resignation of Earl Grey and his colleagues. The state of excitement into which the whole country, and particularly the manufacturing districts, was precipitated, was such as to put an immediate and total stop to all business, and to induce a stagnation without parallel in the annals of trade. The resumption of their official functions by the Ministers gives hope that this excitement will not now be of long duration; but it is not to be expected that it will be in any great degree allayed, or that the manufacturer and the merchant can return to the steady pursuit of their respective occupations, until the great measure now under discussion shall have been placed beyond all farther danger of delay. These observations, however, apply in their full force only to manufactured goods: the trade in articles of the first necessity cannot, of course, totally cease under any circumstances.

The Sugar Market has generally, during the last month, presented an appearance of increased activity, as compared with the preceding month; and West India Sugars, which had suffered a depression of 1s. per cwt. at the commencement of it, have fully recovered their former prices. Strong low brown Jamaica, at 52s., and strong grey St. Vincent's, at 50s. to 52s. have been purchased readily by the refiners: several parcels of new Antigua, in good condition, have brought from 51s. to 57s. The public sales of Mauritius have been considerable of late, but there has been no disposition to relax in price; low yellow from 49s. 6d. to 50s.; mid. yellow, 51s. to 52s.; good yellow, 53s. to 54s.; good brown, 49s.; good strong grey, 52s. to 53s.; fine grey, 54s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.

The stock of West India Sugars is now 13,866 hhds. and tierces, being an excess of 2497 beyond that of last year at the corresponding period.

The Refined Market has been invariably dull, with the exception of a slight demand for Hambro', and prices have remained unaltered, the stock on hand being small, and the demand limited. The last average price of Sugar is 1*l.* 6s. 10½d. per cwt.

There has been little demand for British Plantation Coffee, and prices have gradually declined 3s. to 4s. per cwt.: at public sale on the 22nd, good ordinary Jamaica brought 76s., and fine ordinary, 78s. to 79s. The demand for Foreign and East India descriptions has, on the contrary, been brisk, and has caused an advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Ordinary Brazil sold for 54s. to 55s.; good ordinary, 57s. 6d.; and a parcel of 200 bags of fine ordinary, at 61s.; Havannah fine ordinary, 62s. to 63s. 6d.; Sumatra good ordinary, 53s. to 54s. 6d.; Ceylon good ordinary, 54s. 6d. to 55s.; Mocha good ordinary brought from 72s. to 74s.; and mid. fine yellow was bought in at 114s.

The Liverpool Coffee Market has been exceedingly dull throughout the last month, the holders of British Plantation not being disposed to submit to a reduction, and the trade, though scantily supplied, manifesting no disposition to give the prices lately quoted. Towards the end of the month there were some public sales of Jamaica, of the new crop: the ordinary qualities obtained former prices; middling qualities were 1s. lower; and fine middling from 2s. to 3s. lower. The total amount was 470 casks, about half of which was taken up on speculation.

By an accurate examination it was ascertained that the stock of Coffee at the port of Liverpool on the 30th of April, consisted of 730 tons Plantation; 130 tons East India; and 70 tons Foreign; amounting together to 930 tons; at a similar date the stock was, in

	tons.
1825	1620
1826	1920
1827	1950
1828	2180
1829	1720
1830	1870
1831	1400

The deliveries for home consumption, in the first four months of each of those years, were, in

	tons.
1825	272
1826	560
1827	695
1828	874
1829	905
1830	994
1831	1115
1832	1176

The Cotton Market has been very quiet, with a slight tendency to depression in price. The last sales were

960 Surat, ord. 4⅜d.; good 5¼d.
840 Ditto, (public sale,) very ord. 4d.; fine, 5⅛d.
100 Madras, good 4⅞d.
1100 Ditto, (public sale,) good fair 4¾d.; good, 4⅞.

At Liverpool prices declined generally from ¼d. to ⅜d.; but there has latterly been a more brisk demand, and American has recovered from the depression.

Notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs as respects the Silk trade, the scantiness of the stocks held by the manufacturers caused a demand for thrown silks, and good qualities obtained an increase of 3d. to 6d. at the commencement of last month: more recent events have, however, completely paralyzed the trade, and the market is in a state of total stagnation.

The Rum Market has been exceedingly dull, even at the reduced prices: proof Leewards have been sold for 1s. 6½d. free on board. There have been extensive arrivals of Brandy, but the market is firm in consequence of the injury which the vines have received in France from the frost. No alteration in Geneva.

The chief transactions in fruit have been in red Smyrna Raisins, which have been purchased largely both for the home trade and for exportation, and which have consequently risen to 39s. per cwt. from 37s. the former quotation. There have been considerable arrivals of currants; fine Zante have brought 66s., and Patras are steady at 74s.

In Indigo, Tobacco, Saltpetre, Hemp, Flax, and Turpentine, the demand has been uniformly dull, with no alteration in price worthy of notice. The same observation would have applied to Tallow, but that a sudden depression took place recently; and a contract for a parcel on the spot was made at 41s. 9d.

Fish Oils have lately suffered a slight depression. Sperm Oil, of first quality, brought, at public sale, 60*l.* to 60*l.* 10s.; and South Sea, 25*l.* to 26*l.* Seed Oils maintain their prices firmly, and in Linseed Oil some advance may be anticipated.

There have been considerable arrivals of both Wheat and Flour on the Corn Market during the past month, as well of home growth as from Ireland; and upwards of 10,000 barrels of American flour, besides several small cargoes of foreign wheat. There has been a consequent decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter, notwithstanding a contract on the part of Government for 6000 quarters. The duty on foreign wheat was last week 25s. 8d., being 2s. lower than at the beginning of the month. The demand for Barley has been occasionally lively, and for Oats uniformly dull, without any material fluctuation in the price of either. The stock of bonded Wheat in London on the 12th ult. was 316,883 quarters; of barley, 13,763 quarters; and of Oats, 68,683.

Fluctuations on the Stock Exchange during the last month, though considerable, have been within narrower limits than the agitation of the country might have led to the anticipation of, from the circumstance of the transactions being generally for a real transfer of stock, and that little was done on mere speculation. Consols, which, at the beginning of the month, were 84 seven-eighths, fell during the period of uncertainty as to the formation of an Administration, to 83, but have since recovered. Bank Stock received a sudden impulse early in the month, and rose upwards of 5 per cent. For this various reasons were assigned: the most probable seems to be, that a renewal of the Charter is expected on terms more favourable to the Company than had been anticipated. It subsequently suffered a depression in common with other Securities, but has since rallied, and is within 2 per cent. of the former highest price. The excitement of the public mind, under the apprehension of the most fearful consequences resulting from a change of Ministry, caused, for a time, an extraordinary demand for gold at the Bank. Fortunately, this was not of long duration; but it is estimated that from 1,000,000*l.* to 1,500,000*l.* was issued, beyond the average quantity.

The closing prices of the principal Securities, domestic and foreign, on the 24th ult. are subjoined:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 85 quarter, three-eighths.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 85 three-quarters, seven eighths.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 84 quarter, three-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 92 one-eighth.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 93 one-eighth, quarter.—Four per Cent. (1826) 100 three-eighths, five-eighths.—India Stock, 209, 210.—Bank Stock, 205, 206.—Exchequer Bills, 10s. 11s.—India Bonds, 1 Dis. Par.—Long Annuities, 16 half, nine-sixteenths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 75 half, 76.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 48 three-quarters, 49 quarter.—Chilian, 16, 17.—Colombian (1824,) Six per Cent. 11 half, 12 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 67 quarter, three-quarters.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 44 three-eighths, five-eighths.—French Five per Cent. 96, 97.—French Three per Cent, 69, 70.—Greek Five per Cent. 32 half, 33 half.—Mexican Six per Cent. 32 three-quarters, 33 quarter.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 52 half, 53 half.—Portuguese New Loan, half, three-quarters, Premium.—Russian Five per Cent. 98 half, 99.—Spanish Five per Cent. 14 eighth, three-eighths.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 7, 9.—United Ditto, 4*l.* 10s., 5*l.*—Colombian Mines, 5, 6.—Del Monte, 27*l.* 10s., 28*l.* 10s.—Brazil, 44, 45,—Bolanos, 165, 175.

BANKRUPTS

FROM APRIL 24, TO MAY 22, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

April 24. E. BRICE, Bristol, cabinet maker. G. CABORN, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, innkeeper. E. DAVIS, Sheffield, draper. J. L. GARDNER, Little Tower-street, wine and spirit merchant. W. GILL, Islington, linen draper. W. KAYE, Manchester, joiner and builder. R. LEWIS, Portsea, timber merchant. J. MACKINTIRE and R. WALSH, Cartlett, Pembrokeshire, coach builders. W. TOWNSEND, Brightelmston, brewer and coal merchant. W. THOMAS, Park-lane, Piccadilly, horse dealer. T. G. WELLS, New Park-street, St. Saviour's, Southwark, victualler.

April 27. C. FORTNUM and W. MENCKE, Nun Head-inn, Peckham-rye, Surrey, patent brick makers. J. ROBERTSON, Whitstable, timber merchant. W. FALK, Vine-street, minories, chocolate manufacturer. H. PYALL, London-road, and G. STROUD, Milner-place, Lambeth, stationers. G. REYNOLDS, Coventry, druggist. R. BACKHOUSE, Liverpool, innkeeper. J. CUMMINGS, Portsea, baker. J. BURTINSHAW, Stockport, cotton spinner. R. HESLEDEN, Southampton, bone merchant. G. MITCHELL, Trentham, Staffordshire, miller.

May 1. J. ROGERS, Beauvoir-place, Hoxton, engraver. T. D. ALDERSON, Great Marlborough-street, pewterer. R. STANLEY, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, linen draper. W. STEEL, Berkeley-street West, Edgeware-road, stable keeper. J. FOX, Newgate-street, cabinet maker. W. FAREY, Princes-street, Lambeth, lime burner. W. SPICE, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, grocer. J. PHEASANT, Ebury-street, Pimlico, tea-dealer. R. HARRIS, Tottenham-court-road, chemist. W. SELKIRK, Birmingham, letter cutter. H. WELLINGS, Birmingham, victualler. T. MORGAN and J. JAYNE, Clydach, Monmouthshire, provision merchants. J. NAYLOR, Belper, Derbyshire, cheese factor. T. ROGERS, Speen-hill, Berkshire, victualler. E. POPE, Abingdon, inn keeper. J. BLACHFORD, Devonport, watch maker. W. LINES and J. FISHER, Ipswich, malsters. J. BICKLEY, jun. Warwick, victualler. J. D. HEPWORTH, Leeds, surgeon. W. HEWER, Claverley, Shropshire, surgeon. E. REEDS, Bristol, milliner. A. COOPER, Ambleside, Westmoreland, woollen manufacturer. J. WEST, Newport, Monmouthshire, corn merchant.

May 4. J. TONGE and W. S. TONGE, Sittingbourne, Kent, linen drapers. W. and J. RUSSELL, Southampton, upholsterers. R. SAVAGE, Whitechapel, cheesemonger. W. BATH, Bayswater, victualler. J. LANGLEY, Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court-road, druggist. W. DENSEM, Bath, tailor. P. PRESTINARI, Leather-lane, looking glass manufacturer. W. BUTTERWORTH, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner. W. B. PARKER, Bristol, scrivener. R. BAKER and J. HARLEY, Southampton, stonemasons. J. FIELDING and W. TURBETT, Manchester. J. MAY, Bristol, corn merchant. A. KIFT, Bristol and Bedminster, Somersetshire, apothecary. J. HEATH and S. POWELL, Bristol, hatters. J. R. BIRNIE, Basingstoke, Hants, wharfinger. H. W. ACRES, Shadwell, victualler. J. WARREN, Ellingham, Norfolk, currier. T. EDMONDSON, Carlisle, upholsterer, carver and guilder. W. LINES and J. FISHER, Ipswich, coal merchants. J. WARD, Manchester, commission agent.

May 8. J. DILLON and A. STEWARD, Mincing-lane,

wine brokers. T. WALKER, High Holborn, tallow chandler. J. COCHRANE, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, bookseller. J. APPLEYARD, Leeds, dyer. E. COPE, Birmingham, liquor merchant. J. BLACKFORD, Devonport, watch maker. J HEAWARD, Hillhouse, Lancashire, farmer. W. WARING, Hollowell, Northamptonshire, miller. G. SHEPPARD, Almondbury, Gloucestershire, victualler. R. CREAGHE and C. CREAGHE, Dublin, merchants. J. ROGERS, Rochdale, Lancashire, draper. R. WHITWORTH and J. BENNET, Wilderswood, Lancashire, cotton spinners. T. WILLIAMS, Newport, Monmouthshire, twine spinner. B. YOUNG, Downham-market, Norfolk, common brewer. G. COOPER, Exeter, stationer. J. EVANS, Chester, needle maker. W. C. FAULKNER, Dublin, merchant.

May 11. W. WILMINGTON, jun. Milborne Port, Somersetshire, glove manufacturer. T. JACKSON, Old George-street, Southwark, fruit salesman. J. FORD, Bath, bookseller. W. H. HALSEY, Bermondsey-street, tea-dealer and grocer. J. GROUTAGE, Strand, fishmonger. J. KENTON, High-street, Poplar, linen draper. J. M. STEWARD, Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, master mariner. G. DEAN, Maidstone, tallow chandler. J. WOOD, Horsham, Sussex, dealer in earthenware. E. GOWLAND, Nelson-square, Christchurch, apothecary. J. POWELL, Newent, Gloucestershire, grocer. J. G. WORTHY, Alphington, Devonshire, corn factor. W. HIRST, J. HIRST, and W. HIRST, jun. Gomersal, Yorkshire, merchants. A. S. CORRICK, Bristol, timber merchant. W. HENSON, Worcester, lace manufacturer. J. BEARD, Pool-quay, Montgomeryshire, wharfinger. W. BENNETT, Lostock, Lancashire, cotton spinner. T. FRANCIS, Liverpool, builder. P. DELLANO and P. RULL, Liverpool, merchants. A. AGLIO, Smedly, near Manchester, dealer.

May 15. T. MILLER, High-street, Croydon, grocer. W. H. HALSEY, Bermondsey-street, tea dealer. J. H. MANN, Charles-street, St. James's-square, scrivener. D. BURGESS, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, jeweller. H. T. SALMON, Oxford-street, tallow chandler. S. SHIRLEY, Basinghall-street, Blackwell hall factor. S. COPLAND, Cornhill, and Colebrooke-row, Islington, baker. E. HULME, Piccadilly, hatter. S. WYER, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, plumber. T. FULLER, sen. and T. FULLER, jun. Lewes and Brighton, Sussex, curriers. T. J. PHILLIPS, Newport, Monmouthshire, scrivener. B. COLBORNE, Walcot, Somersetshire, carver. J. PEARSON, Wigginton, Yorkshire, tanner. S. WARREN, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, chemist. C. PARKER, Kelsham, Worcestershire, horse dealer. J. VICKERY, Bristol, corn dealer. J. ATKINSON, Cockermouth, Cumberland, dealer in slates. E. BURGIN, Stafford, tanner.

May 18. J. TAYLOR, High Holborn, Middlesex, stationer. J. GRIFFIN, Holborn, laceman. W. DUNBAR, Rosemary-Branch cottages, New-north-road, Islington, hop merchant. E. DEVIN, Liverpool, music seller. J. CALVERT, Liverpool, slate merchant. R. ASHBURNER, Liverpool, haberdasher. S. J. COWLEN, Bradwell-near-the-Sea, beer seller. W. MOLD, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddlers' ironmonger. T. BROOKES, Hereford, hotel keeper. J. MORELL, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, victualler. ELIZ. SUMMERS, Bagnor, linen draper. T. WILLIAMS, Inchbrook-mills, Avening, Gloucester. J. MEERS, Birmingham, gun maker. J. ROSE, Didsbury, Lancashire, victualler. R. KAY and J. NUTTALL, Heap, Lancashire, paper manufacturers.

May 22. W. SANGSTER, Holland-place, Lambeth, Surrey, builder and baker. T. GREENHILL, Great Dover-street, Surrey, flour dealer. R. S. DIXON, Fore-street, Lambeth, and of Durham-street, Vauxhall, Surrey, flour factor. W. D. GRAHAM and J. TATE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen drapers and haberdashers. J. VOSE, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, boot and shoe maker. T. S. BARNES, Cheapside, warehouseman. R. BYWATER and W. B. BYWATER, Waltham Abbey, Essex, and of Cheshunt, Herts, grocers and druggists. J. ORBELL, jun. Walsingham-place, Lambeth, flour factor. J. CROFT, Brunswick-row, Queen-square, wine merchant. C. BOTHAM and C. BRINSDEN, New Bond street, milliners and dress makers. S. BOUSFIELD, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, saddler, at the Palace-inn, Manchester. T. K. WILSON, Pocklington, Yorkshire, tanner, at the Red-lion-inn, Great Driffield. J. HARDING, now or late of Nailsea, Somersetshire, baker, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. W. SWAINSON and T. MUSTELL, of the City of London, warehousemen, at the Palace-inn, Manchester. J. D. GORLEY, New Bond-street and Milsom-street, Bath, brush maker and perfumer, at the Three-cups-inn, Northgate-street, Bath. J. MANSFIELD, Billingborough, Lincolnshire, mercer, at the mail hotel, Grantham. H. LEACH, Rochdale, flannel manufacturer, at the White-bear-inn, Manchester.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM APRIL 23, TO MAY 22, 1832.

April to May.	Lunations.	Thermometer. Mean Alt.	Barometer. 9 hour.	Winds. A.M.	Winds. P.M.	Atmospheric Variations. 9 h A.M.	0 h.	3 h. P.M.	During Night.	Prevailing modification of Cloud.
	4 h. 12′ A.M.									
Mon. 23	☾	57.5	29.60	S.E.	S.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cirrostrat.(Comoid)
Tues. 24		49.5	.58	N.	N.	—	Rain	Cldy.	Rain	Cirrostratus
Wed. 25		48.5	—	N.W.	N.W.	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Thur. 26		45	.60	—	—	Rain	Rain	Rain	—	— Nimbus.
Fri. 27		42.5	.62	Var.	E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	— Cumulostr.
Sat. 28		47.5	.56	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	— —
Sun. 29	3 h. 40′ A.M.	—	.36	E.	E.	Clear	Clear	—	—	— Cirrocumulus
Mon. 30	●	50	.05	N.E.	N.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Tues. 1		—	.09	S.E.	W.H.	—	Rain	—	—	— Cum. Nim.
Wed. 2		53.5	—	S.	S.W.	Rain	Shrs.	—	Rain	— —
Thur. 3		54	.05	W.	— H.	Cldy.	Rain	Clear	—	Cumulostr.—
Fri. 4		46	.45	E.	E.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirrostr.
Sat. 5		55	.85	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 6	8 h. 5′ A.M.	59.5	—	—	—	—	—	Clear	Fair	—
Mon. 7	☽	60.5	—	—	W.	—	Clear	—	—	—
Tues. 8		56.5	.87	—	N.	Clear	—	—	—	— Cumulus
Wed. 9		46	30.05	N.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Thur. 10		43.5	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 11		50	.22	N.	N.	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	—
Sat. 12		48.5	29.80	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	Clear	Fair	—
Sun. 13	5 h. 21′ P.M.	47	—	—	—	Cldy.	Shrs.	—	—	Cumulostr. Nim.
Mon. 14	○	48	.58	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cum. Cumulostr.
Tues. 15		47.5	—	N.E.	N.E.	—	Clear	Shrs.	—	— —
Wed. 16		49.5	—	N.E.	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	— —
Thur. 17		49	.60	N.W.	—	Rain	—	Rain	—	— Nimb.
Fri. 18		50	.80	E.	E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	—
Sat. 19		56.5	30.00	E.	E.	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cirrostratus
Sun. 20		—	—	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 21	9 h. 20′ P.M.	59.5	—	—	S.W.	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	Cirrostrat. (comoid)
Tues. 22	☾	61	.01	W.	W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	—	Cirrostr.

Mean temperature of the Month 52.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.62. Thunder on the 7th P.M